

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 203

21 October 1981

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U.S. AGRICULTURE SECRETARY HOLDS GRAIN TALKS

Meeting With Kameoka

OW140957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0943 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 14 (KYODO) -- Japan Wednesday rejected a U.S. request for an additional import of wheat and other grains to reduce the deficit in America's trade with this country.

Takao Kameoka, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, told U.S. Agriculture Secretary John Block that the Japanese Government is now facing such financial difficulties that it has no leeway to buy more grains from the U.S. Kameoka gave the reply in an hour-long meeting with Block at his office in Tokyo. He said Japan has sufficient wheat stocks -- equivalent to 2.6 months' supplies. Any increase in the stockpiles would be a considerable financial burden for the Japanese Government, he said.

Block also sought a raise in the ceiling on Japan's imports of oranges and other citrus fruits. The U.S. secretary came to Tokyo earlier in the day en route home from Seoul where he attended a conference of U.S. agriculture officials stationed in the Far East.

Meeting With Sonoda

OW140427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 14 (KYODO) -- U.S. Agricultural Secretary John R. Block Wednesday asked Japan to buy more grains as his country had a bumper harvest this year and the prices are attractive. Block also told Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda that the United States will continue to be reliable supplier of farm products.

Sonoda replied that Japan has already settled its demand-supply program for grains and, so, it would be difficult to abruptly increase grain purchases from the U.S. Japan will explain its circumstance at a working level meeting on agricultural goods Thursday, Sonoda said.

Referring to California's infestation of Mediterranean fruit flies, Block said he could well understand Japan's concern but he was sure the current fly extermination program would be successful.

Block arrived earlier Wednesday for a three-day visit. He will leave for Beijing Friday.

SONODA, GROMYKO MESSAGES MARK WAR ANNIVERSARY

OW191145 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 19 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko Monday exchanged messages marking the 25th anniversary of the issuance of a joint declaration which ended the state of war existed between the two countries.

Sonoda's message, relayed through the Japanese Embassy in Moscow, said he strongly hoped the good neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries would develop further on a stable foundation.

The Japanese foreign minister further said he hoped Japan and the Soviet Union would become able to conclude their peace treaty by "settling various issues still pending from World War II." Sonoda was apparently reiterating the basic Japanese stance toward the conclusion of the peace treaty by settling the issue involving the Japanese claim to the four Soviet-held northern islands. Japan insists that the return of the islands from the Soviet Union is the prerequisite for the conclusion of the still-pending peace treaty, but the Soviet Union contends there is no territorial issue existing between the two countries.

The message from Gromyko, delivered to the Foreign Ministry by the Soviet Embassy here, expressed confidence that trust and genuine good neighborliness could prevail over Soviet-Japan relations if good will exists and present reality could be taken into consideration.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said that Gromyko must have meant that Japan-Soviet relations could be improved if Japan agrees not to press the northern territorial issue. The officials added, however, the exchange of the messages was only a customary procedure and that one should not try to read between the lines of such messages.

Japan and the Soviet Union have been exchanging messages to mark the 1956 joint declaration every five years except in 1976, the 20th anniversary.

In that year, the bilateral relations dipped into a major strain after a Soviet Air Force pilot brought a MiG-25 fighter plane to Japan and later defected to the United States.

SONODA: SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR TO CONTINUE

OW151131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said Thursday he does not think the United States has lifted its sanctions against the Soviet Union although it has agreed to export an unprecedented amount of grain.

Sonoda told the House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee that the United States agreed on the export only because of an oversupply of grain at home. He said the Japanese Government will continue its sanctions against the Soviet Union, regardless of the U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union.

His remarks virtually corrected his statement early this month that the conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet grain shipment accord would have bearing on Japan's attitude toward the Soviet Union. Japan took the action in protest against the 1979 Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

GROUP ISSUES 'WHITE PAPER' ON SOVIET MILITARY

OW151241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15 (KYODO) -- A group of scholars, union leaders and Japan Socialist Party officials admitted Thursday that the Soviet Union's military buildup is a threat, which has led President Reagan to work out a new strategy.

The group, known as the "Peace Economy Planning Council" recognized the Soviet threat in a report published Thursday. The group is an organization founded by the nation's No 1 opposition party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and scholars.

The report was titled "People's Economic White Paper" for 1981. It said the Soviet military buildup was a cause for the "birth" of the Reagan strategy aimed at reconstruction of a strong America and reinforcing [the] industrial-military complex. It cited the deployment of SS-20 missiles as an example of the Soviet Union's military buildup.

The paper, compiled by Hideaki Ouchi, professor of Tohoku University and others, called for a policy of "economic security" for Japan to fight what it described as the policy of "military security" maintained by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. It said Japan should make good use of a flexible structure of the country's economy and its policy of peace and seek a "path guaranteeing peace" based on economic security rather military security.

This White Paper was characterized by the discussions on Japan's security in sharp contrast to the previous year's White Paper which laid major emphasis on the image of socialism and the character of the Japanese economy.

It reflected the recent trends of the international military situation, such as the expansion of armaments by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The White Paper said the Japan-U.S. security treaty system is undergoing an important qualitative change, because it is being incorporated into the military strategy of the Reagan administration.

It contended that it is possible for Japan to maintain its security without relying on military measures, because pacifism has been the keynote of the postwar Japanese economic policies and because Japan's industrial structure is so flexible that it has overcome oil crises twice.

SOVIET MISSILE FIRING DRILLS ANNOUNCED

OW161225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 16 (KYODO) -- The Soviet Union Friday told Japan that it would carry out missile firing exercises in the northern part of the Sea of Japan October 21-25, the Maritime Safety Agency said. The agency said the exercises would be conducted daily between 9 a m and 7 p m during the period.

Embassy Requests Cancellation

OW210140 Tokyo KYODO in English 0025 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, Oct 20 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Embassy Tuesday asked the Soviet Union to call off a missile firing practice in the sea off the Soviet Far East from Wednesday to Sunday, Japanese officials reported. The officials said the area designated for such exercises includes part of Japan's 200-mile exclusive fishery zone, and about 90 Japanese ships are now operating there.

BID FOR USSR GAS PIPELINE PROJECT TURNED DOWN

OW171051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 17 (KYODO) -- The Soviet Union has turned down Japanese bids for yen 400 billion (\$ 1.74 billion) worth of gas pipeline compressor stations and gave the deals to Europeans in what was regarded as a retaliation against Japanese economic sanctions, industry sources said Saturday. The sources said the Soviet Union has ordered 22 such stations from a consortium of West German and French firms and 19 from an Italian company.

The Soviet Union picked the European firms only a few weeks after it signed a basic agreement with the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan (Eximbank) on a loan to help finance the deal. Under the agreement the Eximbank was to extend \$700-800 million on the same terms as European banks, the sources said.

They described the Soviet action as unusual and said the Soviet Union might have taken a retaliation against Japanese economic sanctions.

SONODA: TIME 'NOT RIPE' FOR TALKS WITH ROK

OW160629 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 16 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said in the Diet Friday that he has now no plan to propose a meeting with his South Korean counterpart, since the time is not ripe to discuss the economic cooperation problem. Sonoda made the remark when Socialist Issei Inoue urged Sonoda to hold the Japan-South Korea foreign ministerial conference in a session of the House of Representatives Audit Committee.

Sonoda told the committee Japan cannot agree to South Korea's huge request for \$6 billion economic aid over five years with military implications, and that the amount of the assistance should be fixed after confirming that it would be helpful in improving the South Korean people's livelihood.

He also said South Korea must try to understand Japanese administration before holding a Japan-South Korea foreign ministerial meeting.

When Inoue asked Sonoda whether he would meet with his South Korean counterpart to discuss the 1988 Summer Olympics recently awarded to Seoul, Sonoda said that he has no plan to propose such a meeting.

KOMEITO ADOPTS NEW ASSESSMENT OF KOREA SITUATION

OW141307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 14 (KYODO) -- The opposition party Komeito, in another departure from its traditional policies, Wednesday took side with South Korea and said there is tension on the Korean peninsula because of North Korea's military buildup. The Komeito had not mentioned "military tension" on the Korean Peninsula before. It instead put on record political and economic "collusion" between Japan and South Korea, and abuses of human rights by the Seoul government.

The new assessment of the Korean situation was mentioned in the party's basic policy prepared for debate and unanimously approved by its Central Committee members Wednesday. The policy is to be discussed by the rank-and-file at the Komeito's next party congress in December.

"It is reported that North Korea has military supremacy (over South Korea) and we cannot rule out the existence of military tension on the Korean Peninsula," said the new Komeito policy. It also said North Korea has rejected a South Korean proposal for talks on peaceful reunification of the divided country.

The new policy described Tokyo-Seoul relations as coming into a new stage and called for establishment of new bilateral friendship.

SUZUKI REGRETS DPRK BAN ON 'HOMECOMINGS'

OW131243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 13 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki promised in the Diet Tuesday to make efforts to enable Japanese wives who accompanied their Korean husbands to North Korea to pay homecoming visits. Suzuki made the pledge in answer to a question by Democratic Socialist Masakatsu Okada in a session of the House of Representatives Ad Hoc Committee on Administrative and Fiscal Reforms.

Suzuki regretted that North Korean authorities do not allow Japanese wives of Koreans in North Korea to visit their homeland although the Japanese Government offers maximum understanding and convenience to Korean residents in Japan when they visit North Korea from a humanitarian point of view.

An estimated 1,828 Japanese women have accompanied their husbands to North Korea since December 1959, when the repatriation agreement for Korean residents in Japan was concluded between the Japanese and North Korean Red Cross Societies, according to the Justice Ministry. However, none of the Japanese wives have been allowed by North Korea to revisit their homeland, despite Japan's approaches to North Korea.

In unofficial talks between the ministry and the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the Chongnyon had claimed the matter is a North Korean domestic issue because the wives are Korean nationals and that none of them wishes to revisit Japan.

GOVERNMENT TO PREPARE FOR PRC MINISTERIAL TALKS

OW140633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 14 (KYODO) -- Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, Wednesday instructed government offices concerned to prepare for holding a Sino-Japanese ministerial conference in Tokyo in mid-December.

He issued the instruction when he met with Vice Foreign Minister Ryoze Sunobe at the premier's official residence. Miyazawa told Sunobe that the Chinese hope to hold the meeting by the end of this year and that the Japanese Government also desires to set it in December, even if the political schedule here is tight.

At the Tokyo meeting the two countries are expected to sign an agreement on Japan's yen 300 billion economic assistance for Chinese projects, putting a period to the pending problem caused by China's cancellation of plant construction deals with Japanese enterprises. The Japanese and Chinese delegates are expected to also discuss positions on the Soviet Union and Kampuchea and other international problems.

The Japanese delegates will be the foreign minister, finance minister, minister of international trade and industry, agriculture-forestry-fisheries minister, transport minister and the director general of the Economic Planning Agency. The Chinese delegation will be led by Vice Premier Gu Mu.

At a press conference later in the morning, Chief Cabinet Secretary Miyazawa hinted that a Cabinet shuffle would come in late November or December, before the Sino-Japanese ministerial meeting.

JCP ACCUSES PRC OF HARBORING 'INTERVENTIONISM'

OW141004 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Oct 14 (KYODO) -- The Japan Communist Party (JCP) accused Chinese leaders Wednesday of still harboring "interventionism" despite a declaration that they have abandoned it. The denunciation referred to a recent report by the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] paper PEOPLE'S DAILY of the establishment of a pro-Beijing communist party by former JCP members.

The action ran counter to a declaration made at the CCP Congress in June that it will stay away from affairs of communist parties of other countries, JCP officials said. They said, "The press report is proof that the Chinese leadership still has not given up interventionism."

REPORT ON PLAN TO TRAIN PALESTINIANS CITED

OW110552 Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT 11 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 11 (KYODO) -- Japan has started studying concrete plans to accept Palestinian technical trainees as part of its technical cooperation, a leading economic newspaper reported Sunday.

In a front page story, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said the Foreign Ministry might also send technical experts to the areas where Palestinians reside. NIHON KEIZAI reported this, quoting Foreign Ministry sources, on the eve of the arrival in Tokyo of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat for a three-day unofficial visit. The Japanese action, the daily said, is expected to trigger worldwide reaction, as it will be the first nation to extend direct technical aid to Palestinians.

"Since the PLO is not a state, Japan will extend technical cooperation to Palestinians independently of the PLO," the sources were quoted as saying.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH CHILEAN BUSINESSMEN

OW150211 Tokyo KYODO in English 0109 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 15 (KYODO) -- Japanese and Chilean business leaders wound up two days of talks on bilateral economic relations here Wednesday after agreeing on Japan's stepped-up economic cooperation with the South American nation. A joint communique, issued at the end of the third joint meeting of the Japan-Chile Business Cooperation Committee, said participants agreed that Japan should actively cooperate in development of Chilean energy and mineral resources, expand investments in Chilean industries and also help develop the fishery industry in the South American country.

After the meeting, Bunichiro Tanabe, president of the Japanese national committee of the business cooperation committee, told the press that Chile strongly hopes for stepped-up Japanese investments. His Chilean counterpart, Bruno Casanova, president of the Federation of Chilean Industry, also said his country plans to induce Japanese capital and technologies actively in the future.

During the meeting, Japanese and Chilean business leaders exchanged views on various bilateral economic problems between the two nations, such as cooperation in development of minerals and energy sources, financing, forestry, transportation means and infrastructure.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES UNOFFICIAL VISIT

OW161020 Tokyo KYODO in English 0708 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 16, KYODO -- Costa Rica has asked Japan for financial and technical help in the development of geothermal energy with funds from the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. This was disclosed Friday by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio at a news conference at Hotel New Otani shortly before departure for home after a three-day unofficial visit.

He also said that Costa Rica would determine in the near future the reserves in its coal mines with the help of the governmental Japan International Cooperation Agency [JAICA].

Carazo, who is the first Costa Rican president to visit Japan, also said that he had negotiated with the rector of United Nations University for the establishment of a peace university in San Jose and that Michio Nagai, a director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), had agreed to become its director. He also said that his meetings with Japanese political and economic leaders were quite beneficial and constructive.

While in Japan, he met Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki; Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda; Rokusuke Tanaka, minister of international trade and industry; and Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, as well as leaders of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry. He also met Crown Prince Akihito.

SUZUKI, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR MEXICO SUMMIT

OW201133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1117 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct 20 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki left for Mexico Tuesday night for the North-South summit conference to be held at Cancun Thursday and Friday.

Suzuki is scheduled to have separate talks with Reagan (his third such meeting in five months), Zhao and Saudi Arabia's Deputy Prime Minister Prince Fahd during his four-day stay at the Mexican resort town.

Earlier Tuesday, Suzuki suggested the United States may eventually change its mind when he told reporters: "I say it's possible for all of us (at Cancun) to move ahead toward the UN negotiations. I'm ready to make a contribution to security of the world by promoting economic and technical cooperation" with developing countries, Suzuki added. He said the Cancun meeting would end up in confusion if developed countries should "apply the brakes" to the request for UN negotiations.

Suzuki said he will announce Japan's policy of expanding its official development assistance (ODA) from \$10.7 billion during the past five years to at least \$21.4 billion over the next five years at the summit meeting. He is one of the speakers at an opening day session.

Suzuki was accompanied to Mexico by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency. They will return to Tokyo next Monday. Suzuki appointed Yasuhiro Nakasone, director general of the Administrative Management Agency, as acting prime minister while he is away.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

OW190653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0640 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 19 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Monday his government will attach importance to economic, energy, food and defense issues in the next national budget starting April 1982.

Suzuki made the remark at a meeting of cabinet ministers and ruling party leaders to discuss Japan's overall national security, government officials said.

Defense Agency Director General Joji Omura asked for government efforts to put force levels close to goals set in the 1976 defense buildup outline.

The outline calls for 180,000 men for the ground, 16 submarines, 60 destroyers and 220 aircraft for the maritime and 430 aircraft for the Air Self-Defense Forces, the officials said.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda was reported to have explained that Japan will help poor countries develop agriculture and human resources.

Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto and International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka expressed concern about a long-range oil supply despite a present glut, the officials added.

The meeting, fifth of its kind, is part of a series designed to develop Japan's national security not only from the military viewpoint but from a wider range of aspects like natural resources, energy and food problems. The first meeting was held last December.

DEFENSE AGENCY CHIEF ON DEFENSE SPENDING

OW201127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 20 (KYODO) -- Defense Agency Chief Joji Omura said Tuesday the government will keep its defense spending below 1 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP) for the time being. He quickly added, however: "I can't forecast (the size of Japan's defense expenditures) in the future."

Speaking at a House of Representatives committee meeting, Omura said that whether Japan's defense budget will stay below or exceed the 1 percent level depends on how much economic indicators grow in the coming years.

The 1981 defense spending of yen 2.4 trillion (\$10.4 billion) is about 0.91 percent of the country's projected GNP for the current fiscal year ending next March.

The United States, which spends about 5 percent of its GNP for national defense, has pressed Japan to substantially increase defense spending. Japan's Defense Agency has called for a 7.5 percent increase in the defense budget for fiscal 1982, compared with 7.6 percent for this year.

PYONGYANG REPORTS RESIGNATION OF PZPR'S KANIA

SK201259 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] According to a report, a plenary meeting of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee was held from 16 to 18 October in Warsaw.

Discussed at the meeting were the question of the domestic political situation, the program for implementing the decisions of the ninth emergency party congress and tasks concerning ideological education.

The plenary meeting adopted relevant decisions and a letter of appeal to the working people in urban and rural areas.

The plenary meeting accepted the request of Stanislaw Kania to be relieved of the post of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and elected Wojciech Jaruzelski to be first secretary of the party Central Committee. Wojciech Jaruzelski addressed the plenary meeting.

TAEKWONDO OFFICIAL MEETS PRESS, ENDS VISIT

SK200508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party staying in the homeland, met home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on October 19. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the background of the platform.

Attending the press conference were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang, foreign correspondents and press officials of foreign embassies in the city.

Speaking first at the press conference, Mr Choe Hong-hui said: Last year I paid my first visit to the homeland several dozen years after I had left it and the emotion at that time could hardly be expressed in writing.

Giving his impressions of the homeland, he said: My homeland is a cultured country where no one worries about food, clothing and housing, everyone enjoys longevity in good health and no tax is paid. The deeper I understand the situation here, the more advantages and gratifying aspects of this society I find. This is my frank confession.

The economic potential here simply surpasses my imagination. While staying here I read a report about the decision to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and acquire 200,000 hectares of new land, and construct the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station in a few years in the homeland, and I am convinced that it will also be carried into practice without fail.

The strength of the unity of the whole nation is an unequalled strength, matchless strength without parallel in the world or in history. No big power can be a match to such country. Here the leader and the people are one in body and spirit and the will of the popular masses is unanimous.

My country abounds in things to be learned from and to benefit by. My homeland, the cradle of the great chuche idea which is the guiding compass of the contemporary world, my homeland which liberated itself from the colonial yoke and won sovereignty and independence by itself and today proudly ranks among the advanced nations of the world, is no doubt the paragon for the small nations, the developing countries of the world, I believe.

Noting that the homeland owes the great President Kim Il-song its amazing development and its high prestige in the world today, he stressed:

President Kim Il-song is the greatest, most illustrious and peerless great man and giant among the great men known to history.

There are special things in the universe, but the man imposingly rising above all men, the lord of the creation, to cut a conspicuous figure, the man who enjoys reverence of whole mankind, the man who throws light on the destiny of whole mankind, the man whom we cannot but call "a great man who descended from heaven," this man, I think, is respected and beloved president Kim Il-song, the leader of our nation and the spiritual support to the small nations of the world.

The president is a hero possessed of clairvoyant intelligence, a tender-hearted father possessed of great magnanimity and tolerance, and noblest virtues, a possessor of matchless intelligence and courage scaring any formidable enemy out of his wits and forcing the violent nature to fall on its knees and bow, and immortal light of the universe.

It is very gratifying, he said, that in the homeland sagacious Mr Kim Chong-il has been elected as the leader who aids the president in his cause and carries it forward.

He went on: The esteemed leader is a genius of thought and theory, a genius of leadership art, a master of leadership possessed of noble virtues and personalities and the greatest sage among the sages in history. It is the greatest joy, glory and happiness for our nation to have the sagacious leader.

Underlying the miraculous development recorded by the homeland today is the wise guidance of the great president and the energetic guiding activities of the dear leader of versatile talents.

Referring to the question of national reunification, he said: The proposal for founding a confederal state personally worked out and set forth by the great President Kim Il-song is a just great program of reunification. There is no other way but to found a confederal state for a peaceful reunification of the country under the condition in which our nation has diametrically different systems in the North and the South, he said. And he fully supported the proposal for achieving reunification by founding a confederal state.

If the cause of national reunification is to be accomplished, the whole fellow countrymen must achieve a great unity and, to this end, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the group of traitors engaged in murder and repression, division and war, must be removed, he stressed.

The United States, he said, must not support the Chon Tu-hwan group, the target of curse and resentment of our fellow countrymen, discontinue interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and promptly withdraw its troops along with nuclear weapons shipped into the south.

Lastly, he wholeheartedly wished respected and beloved president Kim Il-song, the benefactor, father and leader of the nation, good health and a long life and revered Mr Kim Chong-il good health.

Speeches were made by members of the party at the press conference. Kim Tae-chong, member of the "Paedal National Society," said: During our visit I have clearly realized that President Kim Il-song is the benefactor who saved our nation and the great leader who indicates the road ahead of the small nations, not to speak of our nation.

He recited in an excited tone his poem "At a Battle Site for the Liberation of the Country" giving his impressions of Mt Paektu and a number of battle sites where the great leader waged the anti-Japanese war.

Pak Linda, a member of the party, noted that the Korean nation is, indeed, happy under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Evinced her determination to do her best for the reunification of Korea, she recited her poem "Mangyongdae."

Instructor Li Gi-ha, a member of the party, said that what was most gratifying in the homeland is that it has the dear leader who is brilliantly carrying forward the leadership of President Kim Il-song and earnestly said that the country must be reunified before the hair of the great president gets more frosted.

Delegation's Departure

SK202359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party left Pyongyang on October 20 by plane after visiting the homeland.

Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, Secretary General of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Chang Hak-myong, Vice-Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Yi Chang-son, and other personages concerned saw off Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party with warm compatriotic sentiments.

Also seeing off Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party were his elder brother, sister and relatives.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES ZHIVKOV ON STATE ANNIVERSARY

SK192352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 18 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the grand celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of a state as a great national holiday in Bulgaria.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, extend warm congratulations to you and through you, to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian people on the grand celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of a state as a great national holiday in Bulgaria.

The formation of the state of Bulgaria 1,300 years ago was of weighty significance in the history of the Bulgarian people.

After the formation of the state, the Bulgarian people continuously and bravely struggled against foreign aggressors for a long time and created a unique culture and spiritual and material wealth.

By achieving the victory of the socialist revolution in September 1944, the Bulgarian people ushered in a new epoch in the development of their history.

Today the Bulgarian people are vigorously struggling to build a developed socialist society, highly displaying national pride and patriotism of long-standing traditions and greeting unprecedented national prosperity.

The successes made by the fraternal Bulgarian people in the socialist construction of the country are the common achievements of the peoples of the socialist countries.

The Korean people sincerely hope that the Bulgarian people under the correct leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by you will register greater success in their future work for the fulfillment of the new five-year plan set forth at the twelfth party congress.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries will continue to develop on good terms.

MATERIALS ON DPRK YOUTH LEAGUE CONGRESS

Summary of Chairman's Report

SK210430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- Yi Yong-Su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK], made a report on the first agenda item "On Summing Up of the Work of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea" at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea which opened here on October 20.

In the first part of the report, he reviewed creditable successes achieved in the work of the League of Socialist Working Youth under the leadership of the party.

He said: Ten years separate us from the Sixth Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth. This has been a fruitful period when a great change has taken place in our revolution and construction and enormous progress has been made in the social and political life of young people and the development of the youth movement.

The 1970's marked a historic epoch of weighty significance in putting into reality the unique thought and policy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the communist youth movement, he noted, and went on: The most important success achieved in the work of the league during the period it is reviewing is that it has fitted the young people as staunch successors to the chuche cause who will be unswervingly loyal to the great leader, the party and the revolutionary cause and follow the party to take over and carry forward the revolution.

During the period under review the league has energetically carried on the task of training the young people as continuers of the chuche cause with the main emphasis on cultivating loyalty to the party and the leader in them. In cultivating loyalty in the young people, we exerted efforts to arm them with the glorious tradition of our communist youth movement, whose participants supported and respected the great leader with allegiance, and to encourage them to carry forward this tradition successfully.

As a result of the intensified loyalty education which has been conducted under the leadership of the party, a great stream of millions of loyal young people has risen from the ranks of the young vanguard who were closely united around the great leader and were ardently loyal to him at the dawn of our revolution. They are following the great leader and our glorious party as loyally as their forerunners did. Regarding loyalty to the party and the leader as their life and soul, our young men and women are performing feats of loyalty and laudable deeds which, as epics of our time, touch the heartstrings of our people all over the country.

A major success in training the young people as successors to the cause of chuche is that through accelerated revolutionization and working-classization they have become firmly prepared to be a communistic new generation who like revolution and struggle, the reporter noted, and said: During the period under review, more than 100,000 league members have won the highest honour of being admitted to the glorious Workers Party of Korea.

Another great success achieved in the work of the LSWYK during the years under review is that young people were made to be vanguards or shock brigaders for socialist construction and thus perform brilliant feats on the labour front.

The last 1970's was a period of momentous changes and creation when large-scale, enormous construction unprecedented in our history was carried out, and economy made leaping progress.

Upholding the party's intention that when the youth are vigorous the whole country is full of life, our young socialist builders distinguished themselves clearly in the fulfillment of the six-year plan and the second seven-year plan, by carrying on the vigorous speed campaign in every workplace, and exalted the intelligence and bravery of the heroic Korean youth.

Our young people who accepted the party's revolutionary policy with their loyal hearts displayed collective heroism in all areas of the national economy and thus increased production two, three or ten times, while breaking the old dated capacities and norms and creating a new, high speed uninterruptedly. They rushed stoutly in the van of the "70-day battle" and the "100-day battle" of loyalty and all other struggles to fulfill the national economic plan ahead of schedule.

Unlike the past, not several people but the collective goes out to the places to which the party calls and each of its members becomes an innovator or a pioneer in production or construction. This is indeed an important characteristic feature in the struggle of our young people for economic construction during the period under review.

The reporter also noted that our young people have registered big successes in the struggle for carrying out revolution in science, technology and culture and that young soldiers have grown up more reliably as one-beats-a-hundred soldiers possessed of lofty militant and moral traits and military technique.

He stressed: Under the wise leadership of the party, our new generation is growing reliably to be young people of *chuche* type well prepared politically, ideologically, culturally and physically, to be successors to the revolution responsible for the destiny of the nation. This bespeaks that in our country the problem with regard to young people in being solved splendidly.

An important success in the youth league work achieved during the period under review is that league organizations were consolidated and their militant functions and role further increased, the reporter said, and went on: The whole league from the Central Committee to primary organizations became an ideologically pure, integrated whole, a rock-firm rank of loyalty, that breathes and acts only upon the party's ideology and will, allows no unsound ideas to penetrate and does not waver in any wind. This is precisely our *chuche*-based, militant League of Socialist Working Youth.

At present, the LSWYK has developed into a mass revolutionary communist organization with more than four million members infinitely loyal to the party, into a reliable fighting detachment of the party capable of fulfilling any difficult revolutionary assignments with credit.

All the proud successes achieved in the work of the league and the youth movement during the period under review are a brilliant embodiment of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's *chuche*-motivated idea on the youth movement and his policy on building the youth organization: There are thanks to his wise leadership and warm solicitude.

The reporter continued: Under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader the youth organization and youth movement in our country have entered a new stage of development and are admirably opening up a new path for the communist youth movement of our area.

Through the whole course of the youth movement in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set establishing chuche as the basic principle in the youth movement and ensured wise leadership for its application.

By thoroughly maintaining the chuche principle under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, at present the party's monolithic ideology, the chuche idea, has purely pervaded throughout the league and its ranks, and it has grown into the chuche-oriented revolutionary youth organization, which is contributing greatly to the Korean revolution.

Basing himself on the law that governs the development of the youth movement and on the historical experience in the communist youth movement as a whole, the great leader set the party's leadership of the youth movement as an important principle a party in power must follow in the building of a mass youth organization, and ensured the thorough implementation of this principle.

The great leader's idea of intensifying a party's leadership over the youth movement has been fully embodied by our party.

Of late, in particular, our party elucidated the position and mission of the youth league as a political organization to train successors to our revolution and the party's political reserve, and took a revolutionary measure to further strengthen the party leadership over the whole work with young people. This became a turning point to bring about a radical revolutionary change in league activities.

Indeed, the party leadership became a source of strength which instilled in our league work revolutionary vigour and energies; it constituted a firm guarantee for our youth movement to adhere to the revolutionary principle and vigorously march forward along the road of victory.

In the second part of the report, he called for following the glorious party and endeavouring to splendidly inherit through generations and consummate the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

He stressed: To endeavour to complete admirably the cause of transforming the whole of society after the chuche idea through generations is the general task facing the Korean youth movement at the present stage.

The reporter emphasized the need to train youth and children to be staunch communist revolutionaries of chuche type boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

He said: The cardinal task LSWYK organizations should tackle in order to take over through generations and perfect the cause of imbuing the whole of society with the chuche idea is that of thoroughly equipping the ranks of youth and children with the chuche idea.

Transforming the ranks of youth and children on the chuche idea means developing all the rising generation to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type who are infinitely faithful to the party and the leader and are equipped with ample knowledge, high morality and sound physique.

In order to infuse these ranks with the chuche idea it is necessary to intensify their ideological education.

An important thing here is to intensify education in the chuche idea, loyalty to the party and the leader and revolutionary traditions and thereby fully equip them with the party's monolithic ideology, he noted, and continued: Intensifying the study of the great leader's works and party documents is basic to education in the chuche idea.

We should intensify the education of youth and children in loyalty to the party and the leader. The basic means for intensifying education in loyalty is to conduct a vigorous campaign to learn from the glorious youthhood of the great leader.

Learning from the leader of the working class is the first and foremost requirement for preparing the young people who have set out in the revolution to be true communist revolutionaries. League organizations should conduct this campaign in greater scope and depth with stress on inducing them to realize the greatness of the respected and beloved leader profoundly and fully. In addition, league organizations should get youth and children to have a full grasp of our party's immortal achievements.

League organizations should carry on a brisk education of their members and those of the Juvenile Corps to fully acquaint them with the rich experience accumulated by our party in fulfilling the great leader's revolutionary cause as well as the greatness of the party and the sagacity of its leadership.

Through intensified education in revolutionary traditions, league organizations must arm the rising generation firmly with our party's revolutionary traditions and encourage them to faithfully carry forward the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary cause one generation after another.

What is important in the ideological education of youth and children is class and revolutionary education. League organizations should continue to put up the slogan, "Let's not forget the past when our people were exploited and oppressed!" and intensify class education among young people through vivid materials, comparative education, etc.

Ideological education against flunkeyism, dogmatism and revisionism must be strengthened among youth and children. When young people have flunkeyism and dogmatism, revisionist ideas penetrate into their minds and when they are obsessed by these ideas, they may be shy of work and loaf on the job; they may have no hatred for imperialism and fall into indolent lives, and give up the revolution.

League organizations must give youth and children a thoroughgoing education so that they will cherish no illusion about others but have a firm resolve to carry the revolution forward to the end by their own efforts, fully showing their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and that revisionism will not penetrate them even to the slightest degree.

Further, by intensifying education in socialist patriotism, league organizations must encourage youth and children to have national pride in living and making revolution in the socialist homeland under the great leader and work devotedly to add honour to their people and country.

Intensifying intellectual, moral and physical education is an important task in training youth and children to be communist people of *chuche* type.

A high degree of ideological consciousness, broad and profound knowledge, lofty morality and strong physique are the qualities essential for communist people, and it is a consistent policy of educating youth and children to equip them with knowledge, morality and physical strength in an all-round way. Upholding the "theses on socialist education" advanced by the great leader, league organizations should further strengthen their intellectual, moral and physical education to meet the requirements of the transformation of the whole society after the *chuche* idea.

In order to model the young people after the *chuche* idea at a greater pace, their education should be effective and suit their specific features.

League organizations should conduct the movement to follow the examples of the unassuming heroes vigorously among the young people, so that more heroes and innovators who work with full devotion for the party and the leader, for the country and the people will emerge from among them.

Next, the reporter called upon young people to exalt their honour as the main force in socialist economic construction and national defence.

He said: The line of putting the national economy on a chuche-oriented, modern and scientific basis and the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction advanced by the great leader are an economic construction programmer to lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism, which will enable the accomplishment of the cause of patterning all society on the chuche idea; they are a splendid blueprint for making the country strong and bringing a brighter future to our posterity. In this grandiose blueprint our people and youth see the country which will, in the near future, hold its own place among economically advanced countries and provide them with more affluent and cultured lives. Therefore, our people and youth have unbounded national pride and are full of fighting will and confidence.

Our party expects vivacious young men and women to give full play to their unfailing youthful vigour and creative wisdom also in this sacred struggle to put into reality the magnificent new programme of socialist economic construction.

True to the call of the party, league organizations should forcefully rouse young people to the worthy struggle for carrying out the new grandiose programme and thus proudly win honour as the main force in socialist economic construction.

Today, the league members and other young people are confronted with the honourable task of defending the socialist motherland, along with the mission to speed up socialist economic construction forcefully.

All the youth should continue to implement thoroughly the party's military line of self-reliant defense and defend the socialist motherland better, militarily and politically, against the moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to provoke a new war and the daily growing danger of war.

The reporter laid stress on strengthening the League of Socialist Working Youth as a combat unit of the glorious party.

The most important thing in consolidating the LSWYK as a fighting unit of the party is to establish the party's monolithic ideological system still more firmly throughout the league. Thoroughly establishing the party's monolithic ideological system is the fundamental principle in building the LSWYK, only when this system is firmly established can the league fulfill its historical mission as the reserve combat unit and the most active helper of our party which strives to carry forward to completion the revolutionary cause of the great leader by upholding the immortal chuche idea as its guiding principle.

We should closely equip all members with the party's monolithic ideology, the great leader's revolutionary idea, so that the whole league will be pervaded with the chuche idea, and should rally them around the leader and the party to consolidate further the unity of the league in thinking and purpose and its revolutionary solidarity.

The LSWYK is a revolutionary organization guided unmistakably by the Workers Party of Korea and a combat detachment to defend the party and implement its revolutionary line.

By firmly establishing a revolutionary system of work in the league to uphold faithfully the party's leadership, we should see to it that the revolutionary habit of defending the party centre politically and ideologically with lives and conducting all work thoroughly in accordance with the party's policy prevails throughout the league.

In the third part of the report, he stressed that all of Korean youth should fight stoutly for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

He said: The territorial partition and national division caused by the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea have obstructed the coordinated development of our country, spelling great miseries and sufferings for all our people and young men and women.

In order to hasten the sacred cause of national reunification as early as possible, all the Korean youth should rise vigorously in the struggle to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the reunification programme of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In order to carry out the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader, the young people in the northern half of the republic should continue to strengthen the revolutionary forces in the North and more strongly encourage and support the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean people and youth and students.

The South Korean youth and students should struggle still more resolutely against fascist repression and for campus liberty, for freedom of activities of all progressive political parties and social organizations, and for democratic rights including the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration.

The South Korean youth and students should develop the struggle to switch it over to a struggle to topple the military fascist "regime" of Chon Tu-hwan and to establish a democratic government that protects and speaks for the wishes and interests of the broad masses of people.

All the disastrous state of affairs of South Korea and all the calamities inflicted on its people, including the youth, today stem from the colonial rule and aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists who have occupied South Korea.

The South Korean youth and students should check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to create "two Koreas" and expose the true colours of the U.S. imperialists who turned South Korea into a bleak grave of democracy as today and use every method possible to intensify the anti-U.S. struggle.

For the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and earliest possible achievement of the cause of independent national reunification, all Korean youth at home and abroad should conduct a wide-scale patriotic movement by joint efforts. Whether they are in the North or the South, whether they live at home or abroad, and irrespective of the difference in political view, religious belief and party affiliation, the youth of Korea should all unite firmly under the banner of national reunification. Proceeding from a desire for great national unity, we deem it important that the Korean youth in the North, South and abroad who love their country and people and aspire after reunification make contact with one another and hold dialogues.

We express our firm belief, in the name of the youth in the northern half, that the young people in South Korea and abroad will actively come out in response to our proposal for the convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification which will open a short cut to peaceful reunification and that they will do their utmost to move up the day of meeting.

We, the youth in the northern half, ardently wish the young overseas Koreans from all walks of life to visit the motherland frequently with the desire of achieving great national unity. We will warmly welcome them home as brothers and sisters and exchange our views in good earnest with them on the duty of us Korean youth to the nation.

The League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Korean youth and students in Japan will in the future, too, excellently play the role of vanguard in performing the patriotic tasks of Chongnyon for the reunification of the country, cherishing the national pride and honour of being the sons and daughters of the overseas citizens of the chuche homeland under the leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center.

In the fourth part of the report, he called for strengthening solidarity with the progressive youth of the world under the banner of independence against imperialism.

He said: During the period under review, upholding our party's basic ideas of foreign policy -- independence, friendship and peace -- proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea made every effort to safeguard world peace against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, support the righteous struggle of the people and youth of the world and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the progressive youth and student organizations in all countries, in firm unity with the world's progressive youth under the banner of independence.

As a result, we have larger numbers of revolutionary comrades-in-arms and friends than ever in vast areas of the five continents of the world. Today, we are maintaining regular ties with more than 400 youth and student bodies in 160-odd countries and international and regional youth and student organizations and consolidating militant solidarity and friendly ties with them.

Today the international situation is very complex and tense because of the manoeuvres of the forces of imperialism and domination of all kinds. The present situation requires that the progressive youth of the whole world knit their militant ranks more closely.

For fear of international unity of young people, the U.S.-led imperialists are now resorting to every cunning trick to hamper this unity and disorganize their joint anti-imperialist struggle.

Also, in the international youth movement manoeuvres are being intensified to frustrate the aspirations of young people to independence and lead astray those who take the road to independence. Owing to these manoeuvres, the world's progressive youth, who should fight on against imperialism in the forefront with concerted efforts, fail to keep step with each other. Worse still, lamentable events take place in which they are deceived by divisive imperialist manoeuvres and scattered into antagonistic groups and fall a prey to the scramble among the dominating forces.

All these facts demand that the world's progressive youth strive to frustrate imperialist schemes for aggression and war and safeguard universal peace and security, closely united under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

All the progressive young men and women of the world should unite their militant ranks firmly under this banner. Then they will be able to strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, check and foil imperialist moves for aggression and war and score fresh victories in their struggle in defence of world peace.

In order to increase the international solidarity of the youth under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the progressive youth throughout the world should firmly maintain the principle of independence and a principled stand towards imperialism.

Young men and women must have no illusion about imperialism but always hold a steadfast anti-imperialist stance. In particular, young people should see through the aggressive nature and tricks of U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism and disturber of peace, without being deceived by its double-dealing tactics and all sorts of its delusive slogans, and raise their voice exposing and denouncing its policy of aggression and war in all parts of the world.

If a war breaks out, young people will have to bear the brunt of it, and the heaviest toll will be taken of their very lives. The world's progressive youth should, therefore, strive in concert to prevent war and stand in the forefront of the struggle to safeguard world peace. Young men and women should wage a joint struggle to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Europe and the rest of the world.

Strengthening the unity and solidarity of the young people in nonaligned countries acquires importance at present for closing up the fighting ranks of progressive youth of the world. For the young people and youth organizations of the nonaligned nations unity should be the first consideration. They should subordinate everything to this end and only act in the interests of unity and solidarity. Then, the nonaligned youth movement will advance more briskly.

In order to close up the ranks of anti-imperialist struggle, it is important to strengthen solidarity between the youth of socialist countries.

As in the past, so in the future, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea will thoroughly embody in its external activities the basic idea of our party's foreign policy, the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Holding high the banner of the chuche idea and adhering to the independent stand, our league and Korean youth will promote friendship with all progressive youth organizations of the world including those of socialist and nonaligned countries and with the youth of all countries that are amicable to us, and they will put up a determined struggle to frustrate the imperialists manoeuvres for aggression and war in relation to our country and different areas of the world and maintain a durable peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean youth will, as in the past so in the future, staunchly struggle to reunify their country, win the Korean revolution ultimately and build an independent and peaceful, new world free from imperialism, domination and subjugation, in unity with the youth of socialist countries, in unity with the youth of nonaligned countries and in unity with all progressive youth of the world, under the banner of independence against imperialism.

Kim Il-song Meets Delegates

SK210526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on October 20 received foreign delegates attending the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK].

Present on the occasion were 184 delegations and delegates of youth and student organisations and fighting organisations from 130 countries of the world, international and regional youth and student organisations, youth study groups of the chuche idea and committees for supporting the reunification of Korea, who came to congratulate the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

On hand were Comrade Ho Tam, alternative member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Kim Si-hak, member, and director of a department of the KWP Central Committee; and Comrade Yi Yong-su, alternate member of the KWP Central Committee and chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee.

The foreign delegates warmly congratulated the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK and wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL ATTEND CONGRESS

SK210548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- The 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] opened in Pyongyang on October 20, focusing itself on the attention of our youth and entire people and the progressive youth the world over.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, attended the congress.

The congress has been convened at a juncture of a new historic turn of our revolution.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the platform.

Attending the congress were delegates elected at the provincial (municipal) conferences of the LSWYK, and observers, and party and LSWYK workers.

A delegation of the South Korean youth and students, a congratulatory group of Korean youth and students in Japan, and the relay group for conveying a loyal letter of the Korean youth and students in Japan were present at the congress.

Attending the congress were 184 delegations of youth and student organisations and fighting organisations from 130 countries of the world, delegations of international and regional youth and student organisations, delegations of youth study groups of the chuche idea, delegations and delegates of committees for supporting Korea's reunification, which came to congratulate the Seventh Congress of the LSWYK, and young correspondents and men of the press of many countries who came to cover the congress. Also present were foreign diplomatic envoys to our country.

At nine am the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, stepped on to the platform while the band played the welcome music. That moment loud shout of manse (hurrah) and applause rocked the hall.

Delegates to the congress presented a basket of flowers carrying their boundless respect and reverence to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The national anthem was played after the opening address.

To begin with, the delegates of school youth, working youth of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Force, on behalf of the 8 million youth and children of the country, and delegates of the Korean youth and students in Japan, presented loyal letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Silk banners were presented to him by the head of the delegation of the South Korean youth and students and head of the congratulatory group of Korean youth and students in Japan Comrade Pak Chong-u, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Youth in Japan.

The congress elected to the Presidium the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the KWP and minister of People's Armed Forces; and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the KWP and premier of the Administration Council, were invited to the platform.

Also invited to the platform were comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Chung-nin, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, Chon Mun-Sop, O Kuk-yol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, Comrades Ho Tam, Chong Chun-ki, Choe Yong-nim and So Yun-sok, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, and Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Su-tong, secretaries of the party Central Committee, and department directors of the party Central Committee.

The executive was elected at the congress.

The head of the delegation of the South Korean youth and students and head of the congratulatory group of Korean youth and students in Japan Comrade Pak Chong-u, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Youth in Japan, were invited to the platform. Also invited to the platform were the heads of delegations and delegates from many countries and international organizations who came to congratulate the congress. Congratulatory messages and letters to the congress from youth organisations of many countries were introduced.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the KWP, conveyed a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The Secretariat and the Credentials Committee of the congress were elected.

The congress endorsed the following agenda:

1. On the summing up of the work of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea;
2. On the summing up of the work of the Central Auditing Commission of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea;
3. On revision of the Statute of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea;
4. On election of central leading bodies of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The congress entered the debate on the first item on the agenda.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, made the report on the work of the Central Committee of the league.

A congratulatory group of the Korean Juvenile Corps entered the hall and read a congratulatory message of the Korean Juvenile Corps to the congress.

The session proceeded amid the overflowing revolutionary zeal of the youth to struggle and advance vigorously for the accomplishment of the chuche cause under the banner of the glorious party, upholding the grand program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the party.

The congress continues.

AMNOK RIVER DEVELOPMENT GROUP DEPARTS FOR PRC

SK210941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Korean side to the Council of the Korea-China Company for Hydraulic Development of the Amnok River headed by Yi Chong-song left Pyongyang on October 20 by air to attend the 34th regular meeting of the council scheduled in China.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

SK210937 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, returned here by plane on October 20 after a visit to China.

It was met at the airport by Yim Hyong-ku, Han Ik-su and other personages concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian.

KIM YONG-NAM, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR FRANCE

SK210001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, left Pyongyang on October 20 by air to attend the Sixth Congress of the Socialist Party of France.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Yi Hwa-son and personages concerned and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

'REACTIONARY FORCES' IN POLAND CONDEMNED

BK201259 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK) -- The objectives of the reactionary forces in Poland, hidden behind the mask of the so-called Solidarity trade union, were confirmed by the work of the Solidarity Congress in Gdansk.

The program of action adopted by this congress reveals a character which is clearly political, and completely at odds with that of a trade union. According to AFP, this program aims at changing the actual state and economic structures. If one compares the initial demands of the promoters of Solidarity in October last year with the ones put forward during this congress, one sees clearly the scaling in conformity with a preestablished plan directed at a well defined goal. An investigation of the feverish activities of Solidarity for more than a year is very revealing.

The enemies of socialism in Poland act with a maximum of treachery. First, they profited from the difficulties in the country to make economic demands and deceive the workers. They set up these so-called organizations to defend the interests of the workers, but in reality they were used as a shield to lure the masses and drag them into an antiparty, anti-socialist and anti-Soviet swirl. The ardent support these reactionary forces received on moral and material grounds from the imperialist forces in the United States, the FRG and in other anticommunist areas in the world -- including Beijing -- is sufficient to distinguish the nature of these saboteurs of the Polish revolution. Facts reveal that the crisis which has actually shaken Polish society is a result of the generalized action of counterrevolutionary forces closely cooperating with each other inside and outside the country. As revealed in the Italian press, the plan of the reaction is to gain power after creating troubles and to cast a slur on the prestige of the leading party -- the Polish United Workers Party.

Along with the peoples of the socialist community, the Kampuchean people are following the events in Poland with deep concern. They are worried about the increased (?scope) of activities of the reaction. They are becoming indignant at the underhanded maneuvers against the Soviet Union -- the country to which all of mankind is grateful for smashing the fascist menace at the price of the enormous sacrifice of many millions of lives, including 600,000 lives lost in Poland! Without an energetic ripost from the authorities the reactionaries will continue to advance! They will lead Socialist Poland to a dangerous point!

The Kampuchean people are convinced that the Polish people, their authentic communists and patriots have learned from these experiences and will not let the reactionaries continue to usurp the revolutionary gains. The authentic Polish communists and patriots will know how to put an end to the subversive actions of the reactionaries hidden under the mask of Solidarity in order to defend the fruits dearly acquired by the revolution, to defend Marxism-Leninism and to defend friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. It is certain that in this struggle the Polish people will find at their side the peoples of the socialist community. The Kampuchean people agree with the stand taken by the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Pact to defend socialism in Poland and express their solidarity with the fraternal Polish people, who are experiencing difficulties. To defend the Polish people is to defend the interests of the world socialist community.

SOLIDARITY, FRIENDSHIP BONDS WITH SRV HAILED

BK191024 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0408 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK) -- In the present slander campaign organized by Beijing and Washington, our enemies try the impossible: To discredit Vietnam in the eyes of the Kampuchean people; that is, to change white into black.

It was the U.S. who attacked Kampuchea and now claims to be the defender of our people against so-called Vietnamese aggression. It was the Chinese expansionists who encouraged the extermination of more than 3 million of our compatriots in order to transform our country into a Chinese province, and who now shout about annexation of Kampuchea by Vietnam. It was the Pol Pot troops who most barbarously massacred our people, and who now accuse our Vietnamese friends of committing atrocities against the Kampucheans.

Since the ringmasters of U.S. imperialism gave the starting signal by publishing the so-called proof of the use of toxic chemicals by the Vietnamese army in Kampuchea, the forgers of lies in Beijing and their Pol Pot puppets daily have done their best to invent reports on the savagery of Vietnamese combatants in Kampuchea! It was easy for them because they are inspired by the criminal methods used by the U.S. and Chinese aggressors in Vietnam and by the Pol Pot troops in Kampuchea, of which the world has been well informed. They also speak about spreading toxic chemicals from helicopters, poisoning water sources and sweets for children.

As for the Kampuchean people, these slanders can never shake their confidence toward their friends and brothers to whom they are always grateful for saving them from extermination. These slanders show that our enemies are shaken in the face of the continued strengthening of Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity and friendship -- solidarity and friendship which Chairman Heng Samrin called eternal, continuing even though the Mekong dry up or the Truong Son erode. Everyday facts in Kampuchea confirm the chairman's statement. After helping us escape from genocide, Vietnamese combatants continue to bear sacrifices and deprivations to defend, jointly with our people and our KPRAF, our independence and national sovereignty, and to prevent the possible return of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- a return which is being worked out by the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, primarily all those in Thailand. The solidarity and friendship of the Vietnamese people with our people were shown again by their precious aid in warding off famine and restoring society's normal activities in the economic, health and education fields...none can deny this truth.

In Mounge Russei, a district in Battambang Province, LIFE authoritatively refuted a recent Pol Pot slander according to which the Vietnamese sold poisonous sweets to Kampuchean children, causing many deaths among them! The head of the health service of the district stated that without the Vietnamese combatants' devoted aid, his service, which was congratulated by the ministry, could not have overcome countless difficulties in the beginning: More than 80 percent of the population suffered from malaria and tuberculosis. There were no doctors, no medicine, no health establishments -- all of them were turned into warehouses or pigsties under the Pol Pot regime. During the first days following liberation the Vietnamese combatants and doctors treated the sick, distributed medicines and urged responsible local people to install a health network and the population to apply preventive hygiene rules. This devotion suffices to refute slanders formulated by our enemies. Moreover, Mounge Russei is not a special case; it is the same throughout the territory of the PRK. This service of the Vietnamese combatants was recognized without exception by foreign visitors, even those who arrived in our country imbued with the idea of Vietnamese aggression.

Wishing to break the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity is to knock one's head against a wall. Our enemies, reduced to impotence, have no weapon other than lies and slanders to change white into black.

Our people will thwart all these vile maneuvers of psychological warfare because they are vigilant and confident in the victory of their revolutionary cause and in the solidarity and friendship of Kampuchea and Vietnam.

TODOR ZHIVKOV THANKS HENG SAMRIN FOR GREETING

SK170919 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of PRK, for greeting him on his 70th birthday. The message says:

I sincerely thank you for your warm greetings on my 70th birthday. Please, comrade, accept my fraternal greetings and best wishes for your new revolutionary victories in the construction of Kampuchea with independence and freedom for the friendly Kampuchean people and for the consolidation of Bulgaria-Kampuchea friendship.

GDR ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH

BK200920 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1442 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK) -- Today a GDR economic delegation led by Butter, director of a department in the Chemical Industry Ministry, arrived in Phnom Penh for a visit to Kampuchea. It was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Nhem Heng, vice minister of agriculture; Lim Yeng, chief of the Department of Rubber; and other personalities of the Ministry of Agriculture. The presence of Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador in Phnom Penh, was also noted.

WFTU, SOHYO DELEGATIONS DEPART PHNOM PENH

BK201536 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Oct (SPK) -- On Monday the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] led by its secretary, G. Sriwastava, vice chairman of the All India Trade Union Congress, and the delegation of the Japanese trade union Sohyo led by Eiichi Shimizu, chief of the Propaganda and Education Department of the paper SOHYO, left Phnom Penh at the end of their visits to Kampuchea. They were seen off by Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee, and other personalities.

During their stay the two delegations visited the Tuol Sleng high school-jail, the common graves at Cheung Ek (Kandal), Orphanage No 2, the fine arts school, a textile factory in Tuol Kok and industrial and cultural establishments.

The WFTU delegation was received by Heng Samrin, chairman of the State Council, and Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs. It held talks with Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee, and attended a meeting held by the Central Committee in its honor. The Japanese trade union delegation held a talk with Khieu Kanharith, general editor of the paper KAMPUCHEA.

NEWSPAPER DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV VISIT

SK200936 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Oct (SPK) -- A delegation of the paper KAMPUCHEA -- central organ of the KFNC -- led by Pen Panha, deputy editor, returned to Phnom Penh today after its 2-week visit to Vietnam.

It was received by Hoang Tung, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission and chief editor of NHAN DAN. The two parties discussed the profession of journalism and plans to intensify cooperation and mutual aid between the two papers. During its stay, the Kampuchean delegation visited the house and office of President Ho Chi Minh, the office and printing house of NHAN DAN and some economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and in the provinces.

INFORMATION MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR SRV

BK200928 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Oct (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information, a delegation of the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture, led by Khorn, chief of a department, left Phnom Penh on Monday for Vietnam. It was seen off by Him Chhem, assistant to the minister, and other personalities of the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture.

PEN SOVAN ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

BK210926 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Recently the PRK Council of Ministers held its third work session to assess and sum up results of work in all fields during the first 9 months of 1981 and to set targets for the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982 in the presence of Comrade Pen Sovan, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also present were council members and representatives of various ministries and offices under the central organization.

Comrade Pen Sovan informed the meeting participants about the major progress and achievements made in the military, political, diplomatic, economic, cultural, educational, public health and social sectors, including the purchase of 1980-81 agricultural products, the elections of local authorities, the legislative elections and the fourth party congress. In addition to these successes, the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers also explicitly dwelt on each point of the implementation of past duties, particularly in the agricultural field, in which the campaign to combat natural calamities and eliminate pests was highlighted.

After listening to Comrade Pen Sovan's report, the meeting participants held a detailed debate on it and unanimously agreed on the necessary tasks to be carried out in the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of 1982 by striving to enhance performance in all sectors and constantly heightening vigilance to protect revolutionary gains and accelerate the 1981-82 rainy-season production campaign, as well as voicing determination to remain close to the masses in order to help them prepare conditions for the 1981-82 dry-season production campaign and to further increase production of rubber and fish. The meeting also set targets for accelerating the building of revolutionary forces in all fields and expanding cooperation with fraternal socialist countries.

Speaking at the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Pen Sovan expressed great appreciation for the efforts cadres, personnel and workers actively made to restore and improve the national economy under the correct leadership of the KPRP and with the sincere assistance of friendly socialist countries.

DEVELOPMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

21-27 Sep Period

BK280401 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 21-27 September:

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 2300 GMT on 24 September reports that up to 10 September 950,000 ha of rice, or 60 percent of the plan, had been planted throughout the country, according to Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning and economy.

Kompong Thom: The radio at 0400 GMT on 21 September reports on agricultural production in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, as follows: From the beginning of the rainy season

to the end of August, 3,396 ha of late rice, 8,252 ha of normal rice and 4,026 ha of early rice were broadcast; 1,178 ha of rice were planted in irrigated ricefields; and 1,972 ha of grain, 670 ha of beans, 255 ha of cassava, and sweet potato, 160 ha of various vegetables and 524 ha of subsidiary crops were planted. The provincial agricultural service offered 15 waterpumps to the district, which planned to plant 40,263 ha of rice and 6,331 ha of subsidiary crops.

Kampot: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 21 September notes that in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, the peasants planted 4,760 ha of medium-maturing rice during the last 20 days of August. Since Chhuk is one of the drought-hit districts, it would plant only 6,830 of the planned 25,000 ha of rice. The district has repaired an embankment, a barrage and water reservoirs for irrigation purposes.

28 Sep-4 Oct Period

BK050355 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 28 September to 4 October:

Battambang: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 3 October carries a 6 minute report on agricultural production in the province. The reports says that despite drought 43,223 ha of rice was planted in July. In early September planting fell to 21,550 ha because of drought and insect infestation. In the first week of September 267 pumps were used to irrigate 41,389 ha of rice. In Phnum Srok and Mongkolborei Districts 4,144 and 33,361 ha, respectively, have been irrigated. On the provincial level, this year's rice planting is 27,947 ha, or 15 percent, greater than last year. So far 255,587 ha have been plowed and 242,074 ha of all types of rice have been transplanted or broadcast. In addition 6,843 ha of subsidiary crops have been planted. The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 1 October that in Phnum Srok peasants had, by 17 September, planted 14,877 ha of rice -- 5,387 ha more than last year.

Ratanakiri: The radio reports at 1230 GMT on 28 September that there are 9,293 ha of arable land in the province, of which 2,534 ha are for rice planting. Among subsidiary crops 262 ha of cassava, 95 ha of grain and 194 ha of vegetables have been planted.

Kandal: The radio at 0400 GMT on 3 October reports that by the end of September peasants in Kandal had transplanted 39,885 ha of rainy season rice, compared with the plan of 70,364 ha. Transplanting of rainy season rice is expected to be completed by 20 October. Early rice seed has been prepared for sowing on 35,000 ha and the land has been readied for 13,000 ha of grain, 3,600 ha of mung beans, 1,600 ha of peanuts, 500 ha of sesame, 2,240 ha of manioc, 2,300 ha of vegetables, 650 ha of sugarcane and 2,800 ha of tobacco.

Takeo: The radio reports at 0400 GMT on 2 October that by 25 September the province had transplanted 19,431 ha of rice, but 3,178 ha had been destroyed by natural disasters. The report adds that 5,966 ha of secondary food crops had been planted, and 1,929 ha of vegetables.

Koh Kong: The radio reports that the rice planting target in the province is 9,000 ha, of which 7,463 ha has been planted, along with 365 ha of various subsidiary crops.

Kratie: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0414 GMT on 4 September reports that at the beginning of September the people of the province had planted 12,860 ha of rice, which is 86 percent of the plan. This had been achieved despite floods and drought which have hit the province, damaging 3,570 ha of rice and 890 ha of grain. A total of 21,190 ha of grain has been planted.

Pursat: SPK reports at 0402 GMT on 4 October that peasants in the province have fulfilled 70 percent of the plan by planting rice on 43,510 ha. They have also planted 1,730 ha of subsidiary crops.

VODK REPORTS DEGA-FULRO GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

Ban Me Thuot Battlefield

BK071432 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
5 Sep 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield in April:

Between 1 and 3 April the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Buon Kwang Se) hamlet; at (Buon Tang), south of Route 14; on the road from (Buon Treh) to (Ha Lang); and at the (Buon Arin) plantation south of (Chi) hill. They killed 7 enemy troops, wounded another and seized 4 AK's, an AR-15, a carbine, 160 AK rounds, 20 AR-15 rounds and 30 carbine rounds.

Between 6 and 9 April they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Buon Ho) plantation; at a position north of Route 14 and west of (Buon Tray Sit); in an area between (A Tien) and (Buon Me Ka) hamlet; and on the road leading from Ban Me Thuot to Lac Thien. They killed 8 enemy troops, wounded 5 others, destroyed a vehicle and seized 6 AK's, 250 AK rounds, 6 handgrenades, 3 sacks of rice, 10 kg of medicine and a quantity of various other items.

On 11 and 12 April they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Yi Ngul-Buon Kaoh Yi Mong) hamlet; intercepted enemy vehicles moving on Route 14 from (Buon Ho); and ambushed enemy troops at (Buon Thah), east of (Chi) hill near (Oh Mul). They killed 12 enemy troops, wounded 7 others, destroyed a jeep and seized 8 AK's, an M-79, a B-40, a CKC, 2 carbines, 25 AK rounds, 10 M-79 grenades, 5 B-40 rockets, 90 carbine rounds, 15 handgrenades, a radio receiver, 5 kg of medicine, 13 rucksacks and a quantity of materiel.

Between 15 and 21 April they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Ea Pung Anang); in an area west of (Yi Ngul) hamlet and at (Buon Ea Sit); and ambushed enemy vehicles moving from (Segon) to Ban Me Thuot. They killed 16 enemy troops, including a Soviet and a Vietnamese lieutenant, destroyed a jeep and seized 5 AK's, an M-79, a pistol, a CKC, 370 AK rounds, 3 M-79 grenades, 30 CKC rounds, 3 handgrenades and a radio receiver.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 86 Vietnamese Le Duan troops out of action, including a Soviet and a Vietnamese lieutenant killed; destroyed 3 vehicles; and seized 23 AK's, 2 M-79's, a B-40, an AR-15, 2 CKC's, 3 carbines, a pistol and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Ban Me Thuot, Dac Lac

BK090255 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
7 Sep 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities:

The Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 28 and 29 April 1981 Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the route from (Chi Kuk) mountain to (Buon Ho) village. They attacked the enemy at a position south of (Buon Tuan) village and killed 10 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 19 others, destroying 12 barracks. They seized 7 AK's, 2 M-79's, a B-40, 3 AR-15's, a pistol, 180 rounds of AK ammunition, 60 M-79 grenades, 6 B-40 rockets, 70 kg of medicine, 25 bags of various goods and a quantity of materiel.

On 25 and 30 April the Vietnamese soldiers were attacked in (Buon Krang Poa) village, 3 km south of Route 14. They were ambushed in the area west of (Buon As) village. Two Vietnamese soldiers were killed, four others were wounded and one was captured. An AK, 90 rounds of ammunition and a bag of goods were seized.

The Dac Lac battlefield:

On 1, 2, 4 and 5 April 1981 Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Buon Pang) and (Iea Nguan Tac) villages. They ambushed the enemy on the route close to (Buon Kam Tas) village. They attacked Vietnamese soldiers in (Phuoc Tra) village, killing four Vietnamese and wounding three others. They seized 2 AK's, an M-16, 70 rounds of AK ammunition and 60 rounds of M-16 ammunition.

On 8, 9 and 11 April the Vietnamese enemy was ambushed when it moved from (Prech) village. It was attacked in the region west of (Ria Chay) village and in (Buon Doc Me Na) village. Six Vietnamese soldiers were killed and 4 others were wounded. Three AK's, 190 rounds of AK ammunition and a quantity of landmines were seized.

On 15, 16 and 18 April Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (O Iea Pal Mas). They ambushed the enemy on Route 14 from Dac Lac to (Chek Trang) and on Route 21 from (Ba Loc) to (Bo Puok) and (Don Svay). They killed seven Vietnamese enemies and wounded nine others, and destroyed a truck. They seized a pistol, an M-79, 6 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 360 rounds of AK ammunition, 120 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 9 kg of medicine, 5 landmines, 25 bags of various goods and a radio receiver.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot and Dac Lac battlefields, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 69 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed a truck and 12 barracks. They seized 2 pistols, 3 M-79's, a B-40, 19 AK's, 5 AR-15's, an M-16 and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Gia Lai-Cong Tum Battlefield

BK141045 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' activities against the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the Gia Lai-Cong Tum battlefield:

On 2 and 4 April the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at a position in (Kon Truk) hamlet, on a road near (Buon Play Kre) hamlet and at an area 10 km from the Lao border, killing 7, wounding 8 others and seizing an AR-15, a carbine, 220 AK rounds, 40 AR-15 rounds, 60 carbine rounds, 20 kg of medicine, 12 rucksacks and a quantity of materiel. On 5 and 6 April they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops moving from (Keto) hamlet to (Kon Kring) hamlet and at a position in (Buon Kon Semai) hamlet, killing 4, wounding 4 others and seizing 5 AK's, 160 AK rounds and 3 B-40 rockets. On 8 and 9 April they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops east of Route 14 and at a place between (Hoa Rineh) and (Hoc Son) hamlet, killing 2 and seizing an AK and 60 rounds of ammunition. On 11 and 12 April they ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops moving from (Buon Keh H'la) to (Buon Tung Ro) and at the position in (Buon Kon M'hal), killing 3, wounding 2 others and seizing 3 AK's, 180 AK rounds, 5 kg of medicine and a quantity of materiel.

In summary, on the Gia Lai-Cong Tum battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 30 Vietnamese Le Duan troops out of action and seized 14 AK's, an AR-15, a carbine and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Further on Gia Lai-Cong Tum

BK181410 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
16 Sep 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla attacks on the Gia Lai-Cong Tum battlefield:

On 13 and 17 April the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese along (Ea Leav) stream 15 km from the Kampuchean border, and intercepted them on the road from (Polei Ritin) to (Buon Mang Haput) hamlet, killing 5, wounding 8 and seizing 4 AK's and 110 rounds of ammunition. On 21 and 23 April they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese west of (Buon Pak Lung) hamlet and along the road to (Buon Kantuk) hamlet on Route 14, killing 5, wounding 5 and seizing 4 AK's, 280 rounds of ammunition and a radio receiver.

On 24, 27 and 30 April they attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese at (Pimas) hamlet, 2 km from the Kampuchean border, and at the plantation of (Buon Kon Je Mai) hamlet, and ambushed cars on Route 14 near (Buon Gartit) hamlet, killing 8, wounding 10, destroying a warehouse and a jeep, and seizing 3 AK's, 2 M-79's, 150 rounds of AK ammunition, 70 M-79 grenades and 15 kg of medicine.

In summary, on the Gia Lai-Cong Tum battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 41 Le Duan Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a warehouse and a jeep and seized 11 AK's, 2 M-79's and some ammunition and materiel.

Da Lat Battlefield

BK161200 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
11 Sep 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' attacks against the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy on the Da Lat battlefield:

On 11 and 12 April the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the (Chileang-Dac Tin) road and ambushed the Vietnamese vehicles on Route 11 leading from Da Lat to Phan Rang. They destroyed a vehicle, killed 4 enemy troops, including a lieutenant colonel and a captain, wounded 3 others and seized 3 AK's, 3 AK-54's, 120 AK rounds, a camera and a radio receiver. On 14 and 15 April they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from Xuan Loc to Phan Thiet and at a place between (Dan Yeung) hamlet and (Son Thiet) hamlet. They killed 9 enemy troops, wounded 12 others and seized 13 AK's, 590 AK rounds and a pistol. On 16, 18 and 19 April they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at a plantation in (Buon Thi Do), along (Kan Le) stream located between (Kan Reo) and (Tay Mo) hamlets and at (Soy Rang). They killed 5 enemy troops, wounded 8 others and seized 7 AK's, a pistol, 3 AR-15's, 170 AK rounds, 150 AR-15 rounds and 4 handgrenades.

In summary, on the Da Lat battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 41 Vietnamese Le Duan troops out of action, including a lieutenant colonel and a captain killed. They also destroyed a vehicle and seized 23 AK's, 3 AK-54's, 2 pistols, 3 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Further on Da Lat

BK091414 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
8 Sep 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' attacks against the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy on the Da Lat battlefield:

On 17 and 20 April the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops along (Ea Krong Snal) stream and at (Lay Dao) position.

They killed 5 enemy troops, wounded 8 others, destroyed a command post, 17 houses and a warehouse, and seized 6 AK's, an M-79, 120 AK rounds, 2 B-40 rockets, 10 kg of medicine and 25 rucksacks. On 27 April they ambushed the Vietnamese vehicles moving from Saigon to Dac Lac. They destroyed 12 others and seized an AK-54, a pistol, 2 M-79's, 5 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 350 AK rounds, 37 M-79 grenades, 80 AR-15 rounds, a C-25 radio set, a radio receiver, 1,000 dong banknotes and a quantity of materiel. On 28 and 29 April they attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Kien Thot) to Route 20 and at (Eac Gag). They killed 3 enemy troops, wounded 3 others and seized an AK, 60 rounds and 2 rucksacks.

In summary, on the Da Lat battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas put 40 Vietnamese Le Duan troops out of action, including a Soviet who was killed, destroyed 2 vehicles, a command post, 17 houses and a warehouse, and seized 12 AK's, 3 M-79's, an AK-54, a pistol, 2 AR-15's, a C-25 radio set, a radio receiver and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Pleiku Battlefield

BK170811 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Here is a report on Dega-FULRO guerrilla battle activities on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 1 and 6 April 1981 Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Buon Pat), (Ciac Kei), (Buon Plei Ngeay) villages and at (Khbal Iea Pa) south of (Plei Khlen) village. They killed 9 enemy soldiers and wounded 10 others. They seized 6 AK's, an AR-15 and 280 rounds of AK ammunition.

On 7, 9 and 10 April the Vietnamese enemy was ambushed when it moved from (Plei Me) village to (Plei Ngol) and from (Buon Pat) village to (Xac Thu) village. They were also attacked at (Buon Pat) plantation. Four of them were killed and 10 others wounded. Three AK's, an AR-15 and 180 rounds of AK ammunition were seized.

On 12 and 13 April Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked Vietnamese troops at (Buon Pat) plantation. They ambushed the enemy on the route from (Plei Khlen) village. Vietnamese trucks were also ambushed on Route 14. They killed five Vietnamese and wounded another. They destroyed a truck, and seized 4 AK's and 160 rounds of ammunition.

On 14 and 20 April the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy was attacked at (Buon Plei Tinh), and three of them were killed and four others were wounded. A B-40, an M-79, 3 AK's and 7 kg of medicine were seized.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 46 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed a truck and seized 16 AK's, a B-40, an M-79, 2 AR-15's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Pleiku, Other Battlefield

BK180557 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2300 GMT 15 Sep 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activities:

The Pleiku battlefield:

On 23 and 25 April Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (O Lea Lav) and at (Buon Chhi) village, 3 km from Chev Rev. They killed 7 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 11 others.

They destroyed 6 barracks and a storehouse, and seized 2 AK's, an M-79, an AR-15, a carbine, 120 rounds of AK ammunition, 50 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 30 rounds of carbine ammunition, 4 kg of medicine and 12 bags of goods.

On 27 and 30 April the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy was ambushed on the road from (Buon Plei Khli) to (Sai Hoa). It was attacked in (Buon Plei Quoc) village and at (O Lea M'rang) east of (Plei Pao). Three of the enemy were killed and another was wounded. Two AK's and 90 rounds of ammunition were seized.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 22 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy.

The (Giac Nong) battlefield:

On 3 and 5 March Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Thuon A Li) village, (Dich Ninh) commune, and in (Buon Me Pol) plantation. They killed 8 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 13 others. They destroyed 7 houses, and seized 4 AK's, 3 pistols, 5 AR-15's, 240 rounds of AK ammunition and 300 rounds of AR-15 ammunition.

From 6 to 9 March the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy was attacked in (Buon Go Net), (Buon Ro La) and (Buon Giac Me) villages and in (Sa Pang) plantation. Ten were killed and 11 were wounded. A grain storehouse was destroyed and six AK's, a pistol, 4 AR-15's, 160 rounds of AK ammunition and 350 rounds of AR-15 ammunition were seized.

On 11, 12, 14 and 15 March Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the (Buon M'nong) route, in (O Iea Lat) village, on Route 14 to the Kampuchean border and in (Ho Pou Chri) village. They killed 6 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 11 others. They destroyed a truck, and seized 8 AK's, an AR-15, 390 rounds of AK ammunition, 60 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and 13 bags of goods.

In sum, on the (Giac Nong) battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 59 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy.

The Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 81 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy on the Pleiku and (Giac Nong) battlefields. They destroyed a truck, 6 barracks, 2 storehouses and 7 houses. They seized 22 AK's, an M-79, 11 AR-15's, a carbine, 4 pistols and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Phan Rang Battlefield

BK160423 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Here are the Dega-FULRO guerrillas' battle activity reports from Phan Rang:

On 3, 5 and 6 April 1981 the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position at (Xien Mai), south of Route 1. They ambushed the enemy on the road from (Hai Ninh) to (Tang Heu). Vietnamese trucks were also ambushed on the road between (Long Thanh) and (Ba Thinh). The guerrillas killed 6 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 6 others. They destroyed a truck, a command post and a storehouse. They seized 5 AK's, an AR-15, 215 rounds of AK ammunition, 40 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 6 kg of medicine, 120 sets of clothes and 15 bags of various goods.

On 11, 14 and 19 April the guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy west of (Buon Cha Mai) village. The Vietnamese soldiers were ambushed when they moved from (Ma Lan) village to (Ta Lic) and when they were sallying between (Iep Long) village and (Tang Binh). They killed 6 Vietnamese and wounded 11 others, and seized 4 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 120 rounds of AK ammunition, 120 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 5 kg of medicine and 12 sacks of various goods.

On 23, 26 and 28 April the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy in (Buon Phan Thiet) and (Buon Tranh) plantations. The Vietnamese soldiers were ambushed when they moved from (Buon Ma Lan) village.

Six Vietnamese were killed and three others were wounded. The guerrillas seized an AR-15, a carbine, 60 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and 30 rounds of carbine ammunition.

In sum, on the Phan Rang battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 38 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They destroyed a truck, a command post and a storehouse, and seized 9 AK's, 4 AR-15's, a carbine and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Further Report

BF080758 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Here is a report on the Dega-FULRO guerrilla battle activities on the (Ker Nong) battlefield:

On 1, 2, 4 and 5 April 1981 the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in (Buon Tang Spa) village, east of Route 14 and at (Buon Giac Keng) plantation. They ambushed the enemy on the route from (Ho Tuk Liev) village to (Ho Tuk Krac) and on the route between (Ho Pu Yang) and (Buon Giac To) villages. They attacked at (O Iea Khlo) and killed 9 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 14 others. They seized 7 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a CKC, 160 rounds of AK ammunition, 100 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 40 rounds of CKC ammunition, 4 kg of medicine and 7 bags of various goods.

On 10, 15 and 16 April the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy was ambushed on the route between (Buon Kon Giac) and Route 14, and when it moved from (Phiea San) on Route 14. It was attacked at (O Iea Lat); seven of the enemy were killed and eight others were wounded. Two AK's, an AR-15, an AT, 60 rounds of AK ammunition, 60 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 6 rounds of AT ammunition and 2 bags of different goods were seized.

On 24 and 26 April the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese trucks on the route from (Giac Lung) to the Kampuchean border. They attacked the Vietnamese troops in (Buon Ho Pu Tuan) village on Route 14 and at (Buon Ho Pu Liev) plantation. They killed 6 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 10 others. They seized 6 AK's, an AR-15, a carbine, a CKC, an M-79, a pistol, 250 rounds of AK ammunition, 40 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 60 rounds of CKC ammunition, 20 M-79 grenades, 60 kg of medicine, a radio receiver and 25 sets of clothes.

In sum, on the (Ker Nong) battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 54 casualties on the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy. They seized 15 AK's, an M-79, a pistol, 4 AR-15's, 2 CKC's, a carbine, an AT and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS DELEGATION TO GDR -- Phnom Penh, 16 Oct (SPK) -- At the invitation of the GDR Red Cross, a Kampuchean Red Cross delegation led by Phlek Piroun, chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross Society and secretary general of the National Assembly, left Phnom Penh on Thursday [15 October] for the GDR, where it will attend the Ninth Red Cross Congress of the GDR. It was seen off by Nut Savoeun and Chea Thang, vice ministers of health, and other personalities. GDR Ambassador to Kampuchea Rolf Dach was also present at the departure of the delegation. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 16 Oct 81 BK]

FORMER PARLIAMENTARIAN HEADING INSURGENT FACTION

BK170303 Bangkok POST in English 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] A former Thai parliamentarian is now leading a new Thai communist faction which is based in Laos, an informed army intelligence source told the POST yesterday.

The source said Bunyen Wothong, a former MP of Ubon Ratchathani, was made chairman of the new faction, Pak Mai, which literally means new party. However, he is a mere figurehead -- the real power lies with Ong Quang, a Vietnamese refugee in Thailand who was earlier associated with the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT), and two Laotians, Thao Khamban and Thao Khammoun, the source added.

Pak Mai is headquartered in Vientiane at a place known as the "75th office," located at about five kilometres from That Luang. Its operational command is known as the "38th office" which was set up to replace the "35th office," which was a joint Vietnamese-Lao command to help CPT insurgents before their expulsion from Laos in 1979.

The source claimed that Pak Mai has received morale and materialistic support from Laos. He said Laos has provided accommodation for new members of the faction in Vientiane, Sikhottabong, Wattai and Phontong. He added that Pak Mai has already sent its men to northeastern Thailand to infiltrate the ranks of the CPT and to recruit new members with promises of money and education in Vietnam. Pak Mai, which leans toward the Soviet Union and Vietnam, also plans to set up training schools in Savannakhet and the southern part of Laos.

Clashes were reported between Pak Mai and CPT members last year in the areas which the new group tried to infiltrate, he said, adding that the skirmishes prompted an order by the CPT leadership to liquidate the infiltrators.

According to the sources, Pak Mai's strategies emphasise political struggle before armed struggle -- a concept totally different from the CPT's philosophy, which follows Mao's idea of jungle encircling the village and village encircling the town.

The source said that Pak Mai is predominantly Thai and has been trying to encourage defection of Thai members from the CPT whose leadership is almost totally controlled by Chinese or Thais of Chinese descent. He added, however, that Pak Mai has not been very successful in recruiting more members or in challenging the CPT.

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK200914 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported on the number of Kampuchean illegal immigrants at the various holding centers in the east and northeast on 15 October as follows:

The total number of the Kampuchean illegal immigrants was 89,252. Of this number, 26,541 were at Sa Kaeo Camp in Prachin Buri Province; 41,667 at Khao I-Dang Camp, Prachin Buri; 15,131 at Phya Kamphut Camp in Chanthaburi Province; 5,822 at Kap Choeng Camp, Surin Province; and 91 at Khao Lan Camp, Trat Province.

Another 26,338 are awaiting resettlement in third countries at the various processing centers, including 14,190 at Phanat Nikhom Center, Chon Buri Province; 4,403 at the transit center; and 7,745 at Mai Rut Center, Trat Province.

SITTHI LEAVES EUROPE FOR ARGENTINA, CHILE

BK191420 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has wound up discussions on trade cooperation between ASEAN and the EEC and left Europe for Argentina and Chile to explain the ASEAN stance on the Kampuchea question and other matters of common concern. He will spend 2 days in Argentina and another 2 days in Chile. He is due back in Bangkok on Sunday, 25 October. The foreign minister has also held policy planning discussions with Thai ambassadors based in European capitals.

OFFICIALS REACT TO REPORT ON COUP ATTEMPT

Charumani Denies Report

BK191421 Bangkok WORLD in English 19 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Movements in military circles connected with the transfer of officers among outgoing and incoming commanders 10 days ago may have given rise to rumours of a coup plot, Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani said this morning.

He was denying a report in the Hong Kong-based magazine FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW which claimed that there had been a movement to stage a coup here on October 9-10.

Security at the Defence Ministry and at the Supreme Command for top officials had been stepped up at that time also, Gen Prayut added. The commander in chief said he ordered troops to be on alert upon hearing the rumors. Gen Prayut said there will not be a coup in the country because "soldiers want a stable government to run the country."

Kriangsak Denies Mediation

BK180150 Bangkok POST in English 18 Oct 81 p 3

[Text] Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan last night denied a report that he had played a mediatory role in forestalling a coup attempt by disgruntled army officers last week. The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, in its current edition, said there was a coup conspiracy among a group of junior officers, apparently backed by disgraced Young Turk figures. But the bid was uncovered and nipped in the bud, the REVIEW said, adding that General Kriangsak and Maj Gen Phaichit Kunlawanit, commander of the First Division, were reported to have played a mediatory role in aborting the attempt.

General Kriangsak stressed that he had no connection whatsoever with those officers reported to have plotted the coup attempt, and that he was not involved in mediation concerning a planned coup last week. "The statements in the REVIEW are incorrect and I strongly deny them because they are likely to create a misunderstanding about me," he stated, adding that he has never known Maj Gen Phaichit.

The ex-premier was in Pattani Province last week, helping his candidate campaign.

However, an informed source admitted that there was a military alert for troops of the 1st and 2nd Army Regions and they were ordered to remain in their barracks on October 9 and the early hours of October 10. The alert was lifted in the morning of October 10.

FORCES GUARDING MALACCA STRAIT TO BE BOOSTED

BK210135 Bangkok POST in English 21 Oct 81 p 2

[Text] Thailand will boost its naval and air force strength next year to safeguard the Strait of Malacca for the security of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Colonel Uthan Sanitwong, a spokesman for Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, said yesterday.

Describing the Strait of Malacca as the most important strategic point of the region, he said that "the capability of our naval and air forces will be reinforced to ensure the security of friendly countries." He made the statement after Gen Saiyut visited air force headquarters, where he and his staff were briefed on the air force's strategic plans next year to cope with external threats.

He said that the air force also plans to construct three satellite tracking stations at Don Muang, Surat Thani and Hat Yai and to install radar facilities at all air bases to pinpoint targets for anti-aircraft artillery.

ISOC REPORTS GOVERNMENT, TERRORIST CASUALTIES

BK191032 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Following is a report by the Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] on activities launched by communist terrorists, southern separatists and Chinese guerrillas, as well as suppression operations carried out by the authorities, from 25 September to 1 October.

Activities launched by terrorists, southern separatists and guerrillas can be summed up as follows: Two attacks against operational bases, one assault on government officials, four ambushes with landmines, three attacks against official forces, three sniper ambushes against official outposts, one act of sabotage, one extortion attempt for protection fees and one encirclement of a village. As a result of those attacks, 13 government officials were killed, 12 were wounded and 1 was missing, whereas 1 civilian was killed and 1 wounded. Terrorists seized one pistol and four shotguns belonging to the Thai defense volunteers. They set fire to living quarters of the Forestry Department. They extorted 100,000 baht in protection money and took nine shotguns from the people.

Meanwhile, military, police and civilian forces, village volunteers and volunteers of the National Defense Volunteers Center launched patrol, search and mopping up operations against armed terrorists in order to protect the people. As a result, four clashes occurred. The authorities discovered one terrorist camp. The authorities also launched psychological warfare and political campaigns, resulting in the surrender of a total of 48 terrorists -- 32 in the northeast and 16 in the south.

FORCES RAID SEPARATISTS' HIDEOUT, ARREST FOUR

BK210121 Bangkok POST in English 21 Oct 81 p 5

[Text] Yala -- Government forces smashed a secret hideout of the Barisan Revolution National (BRN) separatist faction under Dolo Sami in an early morning raid yesterday, officials said.

Four alleged separatist bandits were arrested following a brief shootout with the joint government forces, while eight others were believed to have fled the hideout, a house in Ban Posa-we of Tambon Krongpenang, Muang District.

Officials said weapons, ammunition and supplies, including documents indicating involvement in many extortion cases, were left behind. One of the most recent cases was a bombing at an Esso petrol station in Muang District of Yala on October 16. Two employees were seriously injured.

The raid, which followed a tip-off, was made by a joint government force of defence volunteers, a police special action force and the army's Special Task Force 53.

THAI AUTHORITIES DISCOVER PLANNED COUP

BK210715 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] According to the latest issue of the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW published in Hong Kong, the Thai authorities in the evening of 9 October discovered a coup d'etat attempt planned by young military officers with the support of the Young Turk generals who participated in the April 1981 abortive coup.

Amidst the rumor of this coup attempt, Thai press in Bangkok on 12 October quoted General Kriangsak Chamanan as saying: When I heard the news of the coup attempt in the evening of 9 October I could not sleep all night, because I don't want to see a bloody coup again. Meanwhile, General Athit, assistant army commander, while denying this rumor, said: On that Friday evening the army was on the alert.

ENVOY REJECTS UN DISCUSSION OF KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

OW201635 Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- "No country and no organization can offer a solution to Kampuchea on behalf of the Kampuchea people", stated Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head of the Vietnamese mission at the October 19 session of the U.N. General Assembly. He quoted a message sent on October 13 by the vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the president of the General Assembly and the U.N. secretary general as making clear that any discussion of the so-called "Kampuchean problem" is tantamount to a crude and unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and a brazen violation of the U.N. Charter.

He said that the Vietnamese Government's delegation fully supports the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in rejecting any resolution that might be passed at this U.N. General Assembly on Kampuchea, and protests against the General Assembly's discussion of Item 22 on the Kampuchean situation and considers any resolution and conclusion that might be reached to be invalid.

Ambassador Ha Van Lau recalled the achievements of the Kampuchean people in their rapid process of revival, the consolidation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the democratic and legal administration of Kampuchea, which are facts that no hostile propaganda efforts can cover up. He once again explained the legal and moral basis of the presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea, which is to help the Kampuchean people defend their independence and sovereignty against the threat from China in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. "The birth of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the militant solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples are a firm guarantee of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation for the region. The tension in Southeast Asia has been caused not from the situation inside Kampuchea but from that along the Kampuchean-Thai frontier. It is due to the fact that Thailand has allowed China and the U.S. to use its territory as a base for recruiting, training, equipping and resupplying Pol Pot's remnants and other reactionary Khmer forces, and that Thailand has committed daily violations of the territory, airspace and sea of Kampuchea and carried out shellings in support of Pol Pot remnants' intrusions into Kampuchea.

He continued: "Another area of tension where a major war may break out with unpredictable consequences lies along the Chinese-Vietnamese and Chinese-Lao borders. China is threatening to invade Vietnam for the second time, continuing to occupy the Hoang Sa Archipelago of Vietnam, concentrating 400,000 troops close to the border, making provocations and nibbling attacks against Vietnam, and organizing exiled reactionaries into a so-called 'front' against Vietnam and Laos, and recruiting mercenaries from refugees' camps in Thailand...

"Tension is also prevailing in other countries in Southeast Asia, mainly in connection with activities of sabotage and subversion and civil wars waged by armed groups under the guise of revolution with support and aid from the Beijing authorities".

He said that events since World War Two have shown that there have never been peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and that this has nothing to do at all with the so-called "Kampuchean situation", but this is due to the hostile policies and activities of outside forces against the fundamental national rights of the people in the region.

Ambassador Ha Van Lau went on: "The cause of the present tension in Indochina as well as in ASEAN countries and other places in Southeast Asia is the expansionist and hegemonist policy pursued by the Beijing leadership against the national independence, sovereignty and security of all countries in this region. This policy has become ever more dangerous due to the increasing collusion between the Chinese authorities and the U.S. imperialists."

Rejecting the so-called "international conference on Kampuchea" and schemes by some countries to call for such a conference at the U.N. General Assembly, Ambassador Ha Van Lau declared Vietnam's full support for the stand of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea that "there is no Kampuchea problem, and therefore, there is no need for any solution to Kampuchea; no country, no organization, and especially, no group of traitors can represent the Kampuchean people or put forth any solution to Kampuchea".

He stressed that a solution to any problem can only be righteous when it proceeds from the fact that the cause of the present tension in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia as a whole is the threat from China.

"That's why", he went on, "what must be done is to put an end to the policy of intervention and aggression by China, the United States and other forces against the people of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam".

The Vietnamese ambassador said: "If the ASEAN countries continue to collude with the Beijing hegemonists and the imperialists, reject negotiations, and persist in imposing their will on the three Indochinese countries, this will only prolong the strained and instable situation in the region and they will be responsible for all the consequences. This will only lead to an impasse profitable to China and detrimental to the interests of all Southeast Asian countries, as well as to peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region".

In conclusion, Ambassador Ha Van Lau recalled the constructive proposals advanced by the conferences of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries and the "seven principles governing the relations of peaceful co-existence between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries for the sake of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia" put forward at this session by Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. He stressed: "A correct and fair solution to problems concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia must be fully based on the realities of the situation in the region and on the respect for the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Southeast Asian nations, and conform to the principles of the U.N. Charter".

LEADERS THANK LAO COUNTERPARTS FOR GREETINGS

BK101224 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 10 Oct 81

[Text] Vientiane, 10 Oct (KPL) -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam CC, Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, recently thanked Kaysone Phomvinan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party C, premier of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and the People's Supreme Assembly for the Lao leaders' greeting message on the occasion of the 36th National Day of the SRV.

Included in message, the Vietnamese leaders wished the fraternal Lao people under the leadership of the LPRP headed by K. Phomvihane new and greater successes in the implementation of the first 5-year plan aiming to build and safeguard socialist Laos and contribute to the strengthening of the combative solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples, thus increasing the socialist force and safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world.

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-premier and foreign minister, received a message of thanks from his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

NHAN DAN RAISES ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE IN JAPAN

OW210835 Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 21 -- NHAN DAN today voices its support for the Japanese people's struggle for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the dismantling of all U.S. military bases in Japan, and against the introduction of nuclear weapons into the country. The paper writes: "Mass demonstrations are organized annually in Japan. Fifteen years ago, on October 21, 1966, in response to an appeal by the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions and other democratic organisations in Japan, the Japanese working class and labouring people organised for the first time a 'day of struggle against the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam.' After the U.S. failure in Vietnam, the Japanese people continue to take October 21 as a traditional day of struggle with a new content: To oppose the U.S.-Japan military collusion and build a non-aligned, peaceful and neutral Japan."

The paper goes on: "The correctness of the policy of the Communist Party of Japan has been proven by realities and has won broad support. The party has persistently favoured unity of actions with all other peace, democratic and progressive forces". "The broad unity of actions achieved at all levels and localities will certainly make the struggle a success", remarks the paper.

SCIENTIST REFUTES U.S. CLAIM OF SRV CHEMICAL USE

OW200401 Hanoi VNA in English 0319 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, October 20 -- Ms But Thi Lang, PhD of oceanography, in charge of laboratory work at the research centre and member of the Science and Technical Commission of Ho Chi Minh City, in an interview with VNA, refuted the U.S. slander about Vietnam's use of chemicals in Kampuchea. She said: Ten million of the 12 million inhabitants of the Mekong Delta are rice planters. Fish is their main protein source. Both rice and fish are living resources of the Mekong-flooded plain, rice being fed by nutrients from the Mekong alluvion and fish from the detritus of local plants. We want at any price a Mekong clean, without pollution at all.

All of us had experienced the fearful effects of defoliants sprayed in massive dose during the war of 1965-72: miscarriage of expecting mothers, health deficiency in infants and adults, growing rate of birth defects, liver cancer... Natural drainage had spread the chemicals downstream. From 1969 to 1972, Harvard University scientists had found increasing concentration of dioxin in fish samples taken at the estuary.

My own project now is restoring the half a million hectares of former mangrove forest at the Mekong estuary to increase the supply of fish and shrimp after the destruction by defoliants in the last decade. We are taking all possible care to avoid contamination by dioxin, how much of which remains in our soil cannot yet be determined since we do not have the necessary equipment and money to measure it. There is no reason we should dump dioxin and other toxic chemicals upstream in Kampuchea and to receive them in our agriculture land in the Mekong Delta, one third of which is submerged several months a year. We are not going to commit suicide that way.

ARMED FORCES STRIKE AT 'ENEMY NERVE CENTER'

BK190901 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] In training, a noteworthy fact is that, recently, many units and localities have paid attention to imbuing their cadres and combatants with the guiding principle that training is a preparation for combat. In so doing they have combined training with combat duties and organized training activities in accordance with battlefield requirements.

Thanks to these efforts, our armed forces units have been able to counter promptly all recent armed intrusions, land-grabbing attempts, reconnaissance and espionage operations and troublemaking activities in the border area by China and reactionary elements. Many frontline units of the 5th Military Region, the Cuu Long Corps [Binh Doan], the T Corps of the 1st Military Region [Binh Doan T Cuar Quaan Khu 1], and so forth displayed combat efficiency by taking prisoners and seizing enemy weapons. Especially, the combatants of the 6th Battalion, B 35 Unit, T Corps, demonstrated high combat efficiency in a battle in which they struck at the enemy forces' nerve center, wiping out many enemy troops including a bandit brigadier general and a bandit colonel [Mootj Chuaanr Tuwowngs Vaf Mootj Daij Tas Phir].

In Quang Ninh, our armed forces not only captured Chinese scouts but also frustrated four insidious attempts by the Beijing reactionaries to push people into our territory so as to carry out their sinister political designs and cause disorder and difficulties for us. Due to the importance they attached to combining training with combat duties and to enhancing the combat prowess of their armed forces, the people and combatants in the Central Highlands have discovered a number of sabotage attempts and put out of action 64 armed reactionaries. In Lam Dong Province, the people and local armed forces of Duc Trong and Don Duong Districts have also persuaded 94 persons to leave the reactionaries' ranks and to return to the people's side, carrying with them a number of guns.

In the central Trung Bo Delta provinces, all persons involved in 38 illegal attempts to flee the country by sea have been rounded up. In some weeks Nghia Binh Province frustrated more than 90 percent of illegal departures and Thuan Hai Province foiled nearly all illegal attempts to flee by sea.

NHAN DAN PRAISES SOLIDARITY OF BORDER PEOPLE

BK161632 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 81 p 3

[Thanh Lang article: "Tribal People in the Border Areas Are United Against Enemy Plots of Sabotage"]

[Text] The tribal people in the northern border areas have experienced a number of ordeals and complicated developments in their struggle against the Chinese reactionaries in defense of our national sovereignty and the country's border security.

Through these realistic experiences and in the course of their struggle, our people, under the direct leadership of the party organization and administration at all levels and in all localities, have become increasingly well aware of the perfidy of the Beijing expansionists who are intensively implementing their insidious plots in our country. They have launched various wars of sabotage against the Vietnamese revolution. These include an espionage war, a psychological war and a war of economic sabotage. Along with such provocations as nibbling land, shelling and firing heavy guns onto our country, thus causing human and material losses to the tribal people, they have sent spies, reconnaissance agents and henchmen across the border into our hamlets and villages in order to collect intelligence information, spread false rumors and incite the people to riot. This they have done in an effort to disrupt our political, economic and social security and our social order, and to disrupt our production and livelihood.

They have sown division among the tribal people and the cadres of the public security force, army, party and administration, and among the people as a whole, luring away bad elements and degenerate and deviant cadres and party members to organize clandestine troops and establish a double-dealing administration in the service of their war of invasion and subversion, through which they are seeking to annex Vietnam.

For a long time the Chinese reactionaries have been infiltrating thousands of their hoodlums, ruffians, cadres and soldiers disguised as civilians into our territory where they live among our tribal people and operate clandestinely in all highland villages and hamlets of our northern border provinces. They have sent seeds, breeding animals, fertilizer, physicians and road and bridge engineers across the border to help our tribal people in order to deceive them and to cover up their intelligence operations and preparations for military invasion, harassment and sabotage of our country.

Among the thousands of Chinese reactionaries who have crossed the border into Bao Lac District, Cao Bang Province, there is one Chinese army colonel who wears tribal Vietnamese clothes and speaks the local dialect. He has also brought his son along and plans to marry him to a tribal girl in order to establish a legal long-range operational base. They have instigated and lured our tribal people into opposing the local administration. They have disguised themselves as Vietnamese public security agents and troops to plunder our people and then distort our party policy, separating the people from the armed forces. They have burned people's houses, intercepted our public security force and army combatants and cadres going on temporary duty and robbed them of their weapons. This has created suspicion among the tribal people and undermined their confidence in the regional armed forces.

Implementing the party policy of uniting the tribal people under the campaign of building a mass movement to defend the fatherland's security, our people have become increasingly well aware of the enemy's plots and acts of sabotage. The revolutionary vigilance of our tribal people and public security combatants has been enhanced. In Lang Son, Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, Son La, Lai Chau, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son Provinces, the people's public security forces have become the shock force in this campaign.

The Hmong, Dao, Tay, Nung and San Chi tribal people in all 22 villages of Bao Lac District, Cao Bang Province, who are well aware of the Chinese reactionaries' perfidious acts, have united to build a security defense movement and have struggled to expose their deceitful plots and clandestine acts of sabotage. This resolute struggle by our tribal people to protect the country's sovereignty and security has frequently exposed the enemy's reactionary face, forcing them to withdraw home.

Meanwhile, in Ha Quang District, the Chinese reactionaries have resorted to every cruel trick imaginable to force the Na Sac villagers to leave the border area so that they can grab the land as part of their efforts to annex our country gradually. Our people in the area have struggled against and exposed their land-nibbling operations several times.

Capitalizing on the difficulties caused by natural disasters, they have destroyed our sources of water by throwing animal and human waste into wells, felling old trees around the wells and stopping the waterflow on mountain slopes. This has caused considerable difficulties over a period of several years to the villagers' production and livelihood. The Tay and Nung tribal people in Na Sac Village who unite around the village party organization and administration have resolutely defended their territory and overcome all difficulties. They have leveled mountain slopes to build roads in order to move cement, sand and lime from low-lying areas in order to build water reservoirs for rain which can be used the year round. This has enabled them to hold fast on the border area and to firmly defend the country's sovereignty. Before they retreated following their defeat in the aggressive war they launched against our country in February 1979, the Chinese reactionaries planted many spies, reconnaissance agents and henchmen in our country.

Ever since that defeat, they have sent many others to conduct psychological warfare operations, spread false rumors and hang banners showing instigative slogans. These are all attempts to divide the Tay and Lowlanders from the Hmong, Giay, Nung and Dao tribal people and to lure bad elements into serving as their henchmen.

Conspiring behind the backs of the tribal people, they have used bad elements from among the Tay and Nung tribes to drop leaflets into each other's ricefields. These leaflets denounce the other side as reactionary in an effort to separate the Tay and Nung tribes from the Dao tribe. Well aware of their tricks, the people of the Giay, Dao, Hmong, Tay and Nung tribes have united all the more closely to help one another settle their lives and farming, step up production, improve their livelihood and denounce and capture many Chinese counterrevolutionaries, spies and reconnaissance agents.

In the mountainous regions of Son La and Lai Chau Provinces, the Chinese reactionaries have colluded with and instigated former bandits to form reactionary groups in an attempt to stir up antirevolutionary rebellion. They have capitalized on the backward customs and mores in some localities and have used thieves, ruffians, smugglers, illicit dealers and fake public security agents and troops in order to sabotage our people's production and livelihood and to disrupt security and order.

Fully aware of the enemy's cruel plots, the people of the Thai, Muong, Hmong and Ha Nhi tribes have closely united to help the local authorities and public security forces struggle against the Chinese reactionaries and other criminals in order to build a life of order and security. On one occasion when the tribal people in Na Seo and Long He Villages of Son La Province were hit by drought and epidemics, the Chinese reactionaries took advantage of the opportunity to conspire with witches, who stirred up unrest among the local people and urged them to leave for China. Refusing to fall into their traps, the people of these two villages helped the local authorities improve irrigation, order and sanitation, thereby stamping out epidemics and enabling the public security and militia forces to punish the counterrevolutionaries.

In the coastal zone of Quang Ninh Province, the tribal people are traditionally united and vigilant. They have seized several enemy spies and commandos. During the previous years of war, some 40 U.S. puppet commandos and special force agents penetrated various islands and the Ha Coi area and were all seized by the local people. In the past few years, the tribal people of Quang Ninh Province have also promptly detected and seized dozens of the reactionary Chinese reconnaissance teams.

The tribal people of both sexes, old and young, in the northern border provinces have been educated well by the party committee echelons and the local authorities. With their enhanced political awareness and revolutionary vigilance, they have formed a firm solidarity block in the movement for the defense of national security. Remaining vigilant and combat ready has become a lifestyle for all people. When they go to the upland fields to work and see something strange or come across a stranger, they will inform the local public security force immediately of what they have seen or they themselves will take care of anything that seems strange to them.

The families of Phung Van No and Long Van Thuc of Cao Bang Province, elderly Sua Sao Ly, young man Bui Duy Dien, young girls Luong Hi Hom (Son La Province) and Van Thi Di, Mr Giang Sao Cau (Ha Tuyen Province), uncles Duong Khai Loan and Me Mon (Lang Son Province), Giang Do (Lai Chau Province), mother Ly Tai and brother Tang (Quang Ninh Province) are shining examples of the development of the movement for national security defense. They all are highly vigilant and courageous. They have seized some of the enemy spies, reconnaissance agents, reactionaries and henchmen of the Beijing expansionists, as well as other criminals. The strength of the solidarity among our tribal people in the defense of border security has been and is always a firm and solid rampart which no enemy can break through.

AUSTRALIASTREET DISCUSSES DPRK REQUEST FOR IMPROVED TIES

BK140939 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 81

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Street, has expressed reservations about Australia resuming full diplomatic relations with North Korea. While stressing that trade was separate from diplomatic contacts, Mr Street said Australia was concerned about North Korea's continued reluctance to adjust to the realities of 1980's.

In a speech to the Australia-Korea business collaboration committee in Canberra, the foreign minister said North Korea had failed to come to terms with the fact that South Korea existed as a strong and stable state. Mr Street said that under rather extraordinary circumstances, North Korea withdrew its embassy from Canberra in 1975 and expelled the Australian Embassy from Pyongyang.

Australia still recognized North Korea, he said, but it was more important for North Korea to adjust to realities than for Australia to resume full bilateral relations. The foreign minister said North Korea had indicated it was anxious to do business with Australia and the government had replied that there was no bar to such trade.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ASIAN RELATIONS

BK161305 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Interview with Australian Foreign Minister Street on relations with Asia; from the Australian Insight program -- date not given]

[Text] Australia's foreign minister, Mr Street has taken a broad-ranging look at Australia's relations with Asia to help mark the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Australia-Asia Association of Victoria. Mr Street's speech ranged from economic cooperation to human rights and other political issues with consideration of the prospects for closer future relations within the region. The foreign minister talked to political correspondent (Graham Dobell) about some of the changes within the region and their effect on Australian-Asian relations.

[Begin Street recording] There has been, I think, a welcomed degree of political stability in the region. There are some areas of instability, too, but there are significant improvements and stability and unparalleled economic growth. That's the first thing, I (?think), and secondly that Australia is now accepted as part of the region and that means that our relationships nowadays tend to be worked out in a much more direct and business-like way. There is a significant amount of catching up to be done by many countries in the region. Some of them have, to a very great extent, already been (?on us). I suppose Singapore is the outstanding example. But Asia also includes some of the poorest countries of the world which still have a long way to catch up; and Australia can contribute both to their advancement and to our own growth by developing trade and investment opportunities in the region; and our look on that has been importantly a two-way passage. We can engage in joint ventures in Asian countries, but equally there must be an appreciation in Australia of the need to adjust our economy to give an equal and equitable share of markets to the developing countries. This is another area where I think [there] is a greater understanding than there was. They, for their part, have to realize that we are only a market of 14 million people and therefore not an unlimited one [words indistinct] by world standards we're a relatively affluent one. So they must realize that [words indistinct] not an unlimited capacity for us to absorb their exports. But our economy does have to adjust and the important thing is that adjustment be at an acceptable pace which doesn't disrupt our domestic situation; and the organizations, such as the Australia-Asia Association, can contribute greatly to this mutual understanding of the problem both in Australia and overseas.

Human rights problems will continue to arise from time to time and we have to be careful in striking a balance between Australia's legitimate concern about human rights wherever that concern may arise on the one hand, and not interfering in purely domestic affairs of a country on the other. That is sometimes a narrow line to tread.

There are uncertainties in the area despite the stability I spoke about earlier, as a result of global strategic problems largely caused by the Soviet Union. That country has extended its presence in the region mainly through Vietnam, and I believe they will continue to seek opportunities to expand influence as they arise. In that respect, I think, the important thing is a regional response in areas which affect their security before reacting to the involvement of the great powers.

The Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea continues. There are problems in forming a representative coalition of the Kampuchean people to represent that country, and Australia will continue to support the ASEAN efforts to reach a lasting peaceful solution.

Tension continues between China and Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union. But despite these tensions and those on the Korean Peninsula between North and South Korea, it's worth noting that the only active hostilities in the region are those involving communist governments. The overall situation is rather how most people expected, I think, following the American withdrawal from Vietnam, and for the future, the political environment is such that there is enough confidence for the concept of a Pacific community to have emerged. I don't think it would have if there hadn't been a degree of stability that I talked about.

The future holds great problems as far as growth of population goes. Associated with that, I believe, will be a continuing refugee problem. Both those factors will require development assistance on the one hand, and emergency relief aid on the other. But there has been great progress in the region over the last 25 years, and if Australia shows vision it can further that development both for the benefit of the countries concerned and (our own) to ourselves. We need to expand regional cooperation and at all levels, not only at a government levels, but at business and private levels as well and expand the direct contact, people to people contacts, which are our growing feature of Australia's relations with Asia.

[Question] On refugees, does the fact that you expect the continuing problem mean you don't hold out much hope of getting some arrangement with Vietnam for orderly departure?

[Answer] Of course, refugees extend beyond Vietnam. And I'm thinking for example, the enormous refugee problem in Pakistan as a result of the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. Now there are 2 million people in Pakistan. But so far as the Vietnam refugee problem is concerned, there has been recently some progress made in our talks in Hanoi about an orderly departure program. Now, I don't want to give the impression that we have resolved all our outstanding differences. We haven't. But there has been some progress made, and I think if agreements can be reached on an orderly departure program, that would go a long way to solving the Vietnam refugee problem; not all the way but a long way. But even if that is resolved, there are going to be refugee problems elsewhere as well.

[Question] As you say, Australia continues to back ASEAN in its approach to Kampuchea; but do you think that Kampuchea perhaps is reaching a stalemate situation? The two sides have adopted fairly solid positions. Are you looking at a situation that may not change very much for the next decade or so?

[Answer] I think it is a great pity that all countries involved, and by that I mean Vietnam and the Soviet Union in particular, didn't attend the international conference on Kampuchea which 80 or 90 other countries of the world did a month or so ago. I believe the proposals coming out of that conference were the right way to go about solving the Kampuchean problem. What people are trying to do now is persuade Vietnam itself and its backers to join in discussions to reach a peaceful negotiated solution.

I don't pretend that would be easy, but I think the way pointed by ASEAN in the international conference is the right way to go. An intersessional committee was formed as a result of that conference, as you know, and I would hope that that committee or the members of it are able to pursue with all the countries involved proposals to reach a peaceful settlement. But I don't think you're going to get a military settlement. Now if you're not going to get a military settlement, what are you going to get? You're going to get a political one, and the best avenue to work for a political solution, I believe, is through the proposals put forward by the international conference. I can't put a timetable on how long that would take. What I am saying; that is, I believe, those are the best prospects to getting somewhere.

[Question] In terms of Australia's wider relations with the region, you said that in spite of Australia's philosophy of equal dealing, you expected that human rights issues would from time to time create difficulties. How serious do you think those difficulties will be?

[Answer] Well, it depends, of course, on what the violation of human rights might be. What we must be careful of is assuming that our standards, and our values are automatically applicable to countries with vastly different cultural and historical backgrounds. What is quite unacceptable to us may be regarded as much less, let's say, unusual in another country. But I think that the problem is likely to be a continuing one because of this different perception of things.

[Question] Do [you mean] questions of human rights will have to take something of a backseat when Australia, as you say, is trying to reach agreement on increasingly complex and political relationships with the region?

[Answer] No, I don't think, [words indistinct] you take a back seat at all. That's what I say. Australia has always been concerned about human rights in whatever country, and I see no problems at all in pursuing our concerns in that direction and our concerns to increase trade and political cooperation. On the contrary, I think the two go together.

[Question] One aspect of your speech which interested me was your reference to the likely impact of Islamic fundamentalism on the region over the next decade. Do you think that some of the problems [?being faced] in the Middle East will be transferred to Asia where some countries do have large Muslim populations?

[Answer] Well, you can't rule out the possibility. There have now been two tragic demonstrations of the effect of this sort of fundamentalism. Iran itself and the appalling things that have been going on there, and of course, only a week or so ago, the assassination of President as-Sadat by apparently the same sort of group. Now, if those sort of attitude became apparent in Muslim countries of Asia, in theory, they have the capacity to cause problems. I sincerely hope that they don't emerge. But I don't think, bearing in mind the recent events, that we can shut our minds to that possibility, and that's why I said it was right to mention it.

[Question] What impact would that sort of fundamentalism have, for instance, on ASEAN, which has countries with Christian, Buddhist and Muslim backgrounds?

[Answer] I think it would be a very unstabilizing -- destabilizing -- influence. But on the other hand, the countries of ASEAN have developed over the years the way of tolerance between their ethnic communities and they do differ in many aspects and political experience in dealing with such problems.

[Question] From a domestic Australian approach, you said that Australia faces political ostracism by its regional neighbors if it doesn't adjust protection levels and restructure. Do you think in Australia there is the political and social will to make that sort of change?

[Answer] Yes, I do, provided that it's gradual enough. I constantly make this point that there can be mutual benefit to Australia and the developing countries if complementarity in trade increases. Now there are quite significant areas at the moment which are not complementary; they are in direct competition and to make the adjustment between that competition and getting to a complementary situation will take time. Rapid adjustment can cause so much disruption here in Australia that you will lose the public support for change at all.

[Question] Do Australians fully understand the implications of the fact that the economies of their neighbors are growing faster than the Australian economy and that these economies are actually drawing alongside?

[Answer] I think there is a growing awareness of it because Australians now are great travelers, particularly to the nearby countries of their region, and they can see for themselves what's happening. That's why I believe there's a very strong supporting idea for the humanitarian sort of overseas aid that we give. But there is a greater awareness in Australia now of the dynamic economies of many of the neighbors and the opportunities that provides for us.

[Question] How would you sort out then the problems that Australia's going to have to come to terms with in its relations with Asia over the next 25 years?

[Answer] Everything is predicated on political stability and the absence of war, but that doesn't happen by accident. That happens by active cooperation between like-minded countries with a common determination to achieve their objectives. And I think there is particularly in Southeast Asia a willingness to do that. Having created political stability, then I think the challenge that we've just been talking about, is to have policies, in Australia and in the countries we trade with, which ensure the greatest possible degree of complementarity between our economies. In other words, you aim for mutual benefits, not merely individual (?countries' benefits), so that if we can achieve political stability, keep great power tension out of our region, then the chance of Australia to expand its economy, increase the standard of living and at the same time make a real contribution to doing some things in the countries of our region, is greater than it's ever been [words indistinct]. [end recording]

POLICY OF NONRECOGNITION OF PLO TO CONTINUE

BK150551 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Australia will continue not to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as a responsible body on Middle East disputes until it recognizes Israel's right to exist. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Street, made clear Australia's position when answering a question in Parliament today from Mr McLean, Liberal, Western Australia.

BUMPER WHEAT CROP, SALES TO USSR, PRC EXPECTED

BK150921 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] The Wheat Board predicts that the next wheat crop could be Australia's third highest on record. The board expects production to be between 14.5 million and 15.5 million tons. This is well above the 11 million tons of wheat produced in drought conditions last summer but below the 1978-79 record of 18 million tons.

The Wheat Board says it has already sold 1 million tons of the next crop to the Soviet Union and half a million tons to China, and expects more large sales to both countries.

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